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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

St. Lawrence Treaty Is Fought

League Notes Sober Birthday

Henry Ford Backs Up the NRA

France and Russia Sign Pact

Spain Hails Washington Irving

Two Sea Serpents Raise Hope

THE United States Senate prepares for heavy battle over the St. Lawrence canal treaty. President Roosevelt urges ratification of the pact signed with Canada in order to give the Middle West farmers ocean transportation and the northeastern section of the country cheaper power. Senator Wagner of New York opposes on the ground that the farmers will not be helped and the railroads greatly injured. Meanwhile the 2000-mile route is already functioning despite handicaps. During 1933 the United States used it to send out 64 cargoes and to bring in 134 cargoes; Canada's figures were 54 and 55. The President has long advocated the waterway—But he knows no easy victory lies ahead.

¶ The League of Nations observes its fourteenth birthday in an atmosphere of gloom. With four of the seven major powers outside its pale, with its mandate to Japan on Far Eastern aggression unheeded, with a report arriving that its effort to halt the war between Paraguay and Bolivia has failed, with its disarmament undertaking temporarily halted, and Italy demanding its drastic reorganization, the League wonders about its future. Yet there are still glorious possibilities before its eyes—The ones its founder, Woodrow Wilson, sketched at its beginning.

¶ The National Recovery Administration is warmly supported by Henry Ford, on whom it once threatened to "crack down." In an interview the automobile magnate says he is entirely for the ideal behind the NRA, and his criticism is not that it goes too far but merely that it does not go far enough. General Johnson will now cheer up. Mr. Ford says the new era will not crush out individualism—But narrow selfishness isn't the "rugged individualism" he means.

¶ France signs a highly important commercial accord with Soviet Russia. Following a nonaggression pact between the two, the new agreement not only cements trade relations but is regarded by French statesmen as assuring France an unfailing source of oil supply in event of war if its other sources should fail. Russia undertakes to buy 250,000,000 francs' worth of French goods in the next year, chiefly in machinery. France's imports from Russia have been 10 times as much as its exports—Parbleu, purrs Paris; things are looking up.

¶ Holland expresses surprise over Germany's precipitate beheading of Marinus Van Der Lubbe, convicted of starting the Reichstag fire. The Hague had held the execution to be "unthinkable" on the ground that the young Dutch stonemason was shown to be of unsound mentality. A further hope for the requested clemency by President von Hindenburg was the fact that the capital punishment law under which sentence passed was enacted after the crime. The execution does not clear the Reichstag mystery—Van Der Lubbe was tool and partner of persons he would not betray.

¶ England makes strenuous efforts to stamp out what appears to be its first big "racket." Capt. Eric Miles, chief of the London Salvage Corps, is tried for accepting bribes from a fire-raising gang, whose head, Leopold Harris, has just been sentenced to 14 years. This gang had defrauded the insurance companies of £270,000 through over-insuring and then burning stores opened merely for fire purposes. Other arms of the wide arson system are hunting cover—A notable exposure seems to have ended the game.

¶ Spain applauds as the Granada Washington Irving loved renames the chief road leading to the Alhambra in his honor. The biggest Spanish-American fiesta ever held in the ancient city concludes with a play by Sanchez Reina, written from one of Irving's tales. American Ambassador Claude Bowers declares the celebration will give joy in the United States, where knowledge of Irving's "The Alhambra" is almost the test of literacy. That book was a glorious guide to the famous palace when written 100 years ago and it is today—Nothing changes in a mere century in gracious Granada.

¶ The world seems actually on the verge of catching or photographing a sea serpent. In Scotland the Loch Ness monster, with huge flippers and black hump and traveling at great speed, is acclaimed by 150 witnesses. The crunched bones of a goat suggest the beast's terrible teeth. At Victoria, B. C., "Amy" Cadborosaurus, who has the approved writhing coils and serrated back, again rises to gobble the ducks a hunter had shot. Others see it gobble gulls. There is one grave risk in the efforts to capture these monsters—Capture may shatter the fascinating horrors of the ancient sea serpent tradition.

Britain Experiences Increased Sobriety

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ENGLAND and Wales have achieved a year of—with only one exception—the highest sobriety in their history.

The year in question is that of 1932, for which official returns were issued last night.

The convictions for intoxication decreased from 42,343 in 1931, to 30,146 in 1932, a reduction of 28 per cent. The only lower figure ever recorded was in 1918, when, under war restrictions, the total of convictions was only 29,075.

Edsel Ford Vague In Recalling Bank Affairs in Detroit

Did Not Know of Guardian Group Being 'in Red' and Paying Dividend

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Mr. Edsel Ford took his seat in the witness chair of the Senate Detroit banking inquiry today and shortly thereafter revealed scant knowledge of the affairs of the banking group that lost millions of dollars and in which the Ford family had deposits of $32,500,000.

Mr. Ford was not only a director of the Guardian group of banks, but member of the advisory committee of the directorate, yet he showed only the haziest knowledge today of the affairs of the huge $500,000,000 group.

This seemed to substantiate the phrase used by Mr. Alfred P. Leyburn, former chief federal bank examiner of the Detroit district, in an official report to Washington, that the names of Ford and other big industrialists were used by the bank as mere "decoys."

Resembles His Father

It was the first time that a member of the House of Ford has ever been subjected to a senatorial inquisition. A slim, wiry, dark-haired figure, chiefly resembling his six-foot father in his sharp nose and profile, Edsel Ford smiled meekly as directed for the battery of flashlight cameramen and chatted genially, but soon lost the light of animation from his eyes on the relentless questioning of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel. A series of "I don't remembers," "I don't recalls" came from Mr. Ford, as Mr. Pecora took him through the light of questions regarding the ill-fated bank group.

Previous witnesses have shown the banks made big dividend payments in 1930 and 1931 at a time when they were actually operating at a loss. Mr. Ford knew little about it. He rarely attended directors' meetings, it appeared. All through 1931 he stayed away, according to the minute book of the National Bank of Commerce. Asked if the book were correct, Mr. Ford said: "I suppose so."

Didn't Recall Deficit

Mr. Pecora asked if he had known that the bank group had had a deficit at the end of each year 1930, 1931 and 1932.

"I don't remember," said Mr. Ford. "Probably I did at the time, but I don't recall it."

"Isn't that something that would stick in your memory?" asked Senator James Couzens (R.), Michigan, former general manager of the Ford Motor Company and erstwhile partner of Edsel's father.

"Not necessarily, we had many other losses in those years," said the witness.

"How large a stockholder were you?" asked Mr. Pecora.

Mr. Ford said his family held 50,000 shares of the bank's stock when

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French Strive To Stop Tide Of Corruption

Bond Scandal Raises Cry of Official Collusion and Court Laxity

Reforms Demanded

Mob Attempts to Crowd Police Cordon Around Deputies' Chamber

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 11—Complete reorganization of the police and far-reaching legislative reform, designed to control correctional courts, protect public savings and repress administrative corruption, are beginning to emerge as the first effects of popular indignation over the Stavisky financial scandal.

Passing rapidly through the stage of a crime sensation in the press to a protection issue in Parliament, the affair of the fraudulent bonds of the Credit Municipal of Bayonne has now become a social question of profound national significance.

Serious rioting by a mob numbering hundreds who attempted Tuesday night to rush the police cordon around the Chamber of Deputies reveals the disturbed state of French public opinion. Widespread popular dissatisfaction moved Le Temps to write editorially that the "whole parliamentary system and the republican régime may find itself threatened by the present scandal which succeeds other fairly recent ones."

Compared to Gangsterism

Although the amount involved in the frauds reached approximately 500,000,000 francs, the important point is not operations of the principal malefactor, Alexander Stavisky, who committed suicide on being apprehended by the police. Neither are the political repercussions important in and of themselves, although they resulted in the resignation of one Cabinet Minister and threatened to precipitate a Cabinet crisis.

Just as in the United States the most serious aspect of organized gangster crime has been the corruption and complicity in many instances of city officials, so in France a series of financial scandals of which this is the culmination has called attention to instances of administrative complicity and judicial laxity in high places which has finally aroused public indignation.

The essential points of the Bayonne affair may be briefly summarized as follows:

Stavisky, whose long and checkered career in Paris includes many contacts with courts and ended in 1926 with his arrest on the charge of fraud which was still pending, succeeded in establishing various social and financial contacts which enabled him in some manner to become connected with the Credit Municipal of Bayonne, a sort of combined pawnshop and banking institution, and the Mayor of Bayonne, who was also a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Fraudulent bonds to the total of about 500,000,000 francs were issued on collateral corresponding at most to a few millions. Thanks to the invention of the editor of a leading Paris daily newspaper these bonds were recommended to insurance companies as a good investment by M. Albert Dalimier, then French Minister of Labor.

Although the entire Cabinet indorsed an official statement affirming the good faith of M. Dalimier and his ignorance of any irregularities in the affair, the Government's

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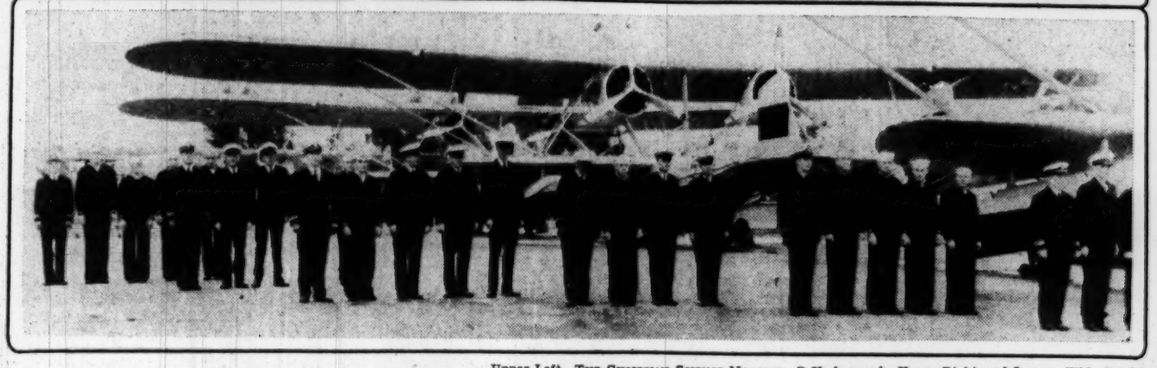
They're Flying the Blue Pacific From Paradise to 'Paradise'



Upper Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood. Upper Right and Lower—Wide World

It's Called a "Routine Transfer"

Upper Left—Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, U. S. N., Commander of Aircraft Base Force, Who Awaited the Arrival of Planes on Aircraft Tender Wright, Stationed 600 Miles This Side of Honolulu. Upper Right—The Commanders of the Six Navy Seaplanes at Their Base in San Diego, Holding Map of the Pacific Showing 2150 Nautical Miles That Must Be Covered. Left to Right These Officers Are: Lieut.-Commander Kneeler McGinnis, Commanding the Flight; Lieut. H. J. Roberts, Lieut. F. A. Davis, Lieut. T. D. Quinn, Lieut. J. Perry, Lieut. J. K. Averill—Pilot and Navigator Each and All. Lower—The Officers and Crews of the Six Naval Planes Are Shown Lined Up at Their Base in San Diego, Calif.

Air Line Losses Laid to Freeze-Out On Mail Bidding

Stipulation for Flying at Night Barred Entry Into Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Losses sustained by aviation companies attributed to a freeze-out from air mail contracts awarded by former Postmaster-General Mr. Walter F. Brown, were revealed before the Senate Investigating Committee today.

The Delta Air Transport Company, formerly operating between Fort Worth, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., claimed to have been forced into liquidation at 50 cents on the dollar, while the Pittsburgh Airway, Inc., formerly operating between New York and Pittsburgh, was shown to have lost its entire invested capital.

It was the contention by representatives of both companies that their lines could have operated at less expense to the Government than the cost of contracts awarded by the Post Office Department to other lines. It was shown that the Postmaster-general's stipulation for night flying temporarily eliminated any chance of the now dissolved companies from obtaining government contracts.

Promises Unfulfilled, They Say

Mr. C. E. Woolman and Mr. E. B. Moore of the Delta Air Service, testified that they were not invited to attend the Postmaster-General's conferences for air mail contracts, and that later, while assured by the Postmaster-General they "would be taken care of," they were finally compelled, for lack of finances, to sell out at 50 cents on the dollar to the Southern Air Transport Company, now part of the Transcontinental Air Transport.

They explained that to have operated the Delta Line for passenger service only would have been impossible if profit was to be had. They said that despite the fact that their bid for government mail was something over 10 cents a mile less than

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Silver-Tip Wings of U. S. Navy Making Record Pacific Flight

Commanders and Crews of Six Big Planes Nearing Hawaii

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The six United States Navy sea planes making the first squadron flight to Honolulu were within 600 miles of their goal at 8:21 a. m. (Pacific Standard Time). A message from Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis said he had sighted the Aircraft Tender Wright, and "everything going fine."

Fair weather and helpful tail winds were promised over most of the remainder of the course.

The planes left San Francisco at 2:22 p. m. yesterday with a bright sun shining on their silver-tip wings, but at 8:45 o'clock last night they ran into a heavy fog during which one of the craft, the 10-P5, piloted by Lieut. John R. Perry, became separated from the others. It rejoined the squadron only to drop behind about midnight. It swung into formation once more shortly before 2 a. m.

Pass Over Ships

The mine sweeper Sandpiper, first of the six navy ships stationed along the route to Hawaii, was passed by the squadron at 5:52 p. m. yesterday, 300 miles at sea. At 9:15 p. m. they flew over the destroyer Schenck, 600 miles out. The searchlights of the destroyer Breese at the halfway mark, 1050 miles from land, were sighted at 2:20 a. m.

A few minutes before 5 a. m., Pacific Standard Time, the giant flying boats passed the mine sweeper Whippoorwill, 1120 miles from San Francisco.

Shortly before the halfway point was reached Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, Base Commander of the Air Force, started preparations for greeting the fliers at the conclusion of the longest over-water mass flight ever made.

Admiral Johnson, on board the Aircraft Tender Wright, 600 miles from Honolulu, sent orders to the Navy Base at Pearl Harbor to dispatch three planes to meet the squadron. The escort was directed to welcome Commander McGinnis and his men in the vicinity of the Mine Sweeper Avocet, 15 miles north of Molokai Light, Hawaii.

Going After Record

Although they were officially performing routine duty, the six officers and 24 men aboard the big ships actually were starting the longest overseas mass flight ever attempted—an undertaking described by aviators as something more difficult than the mass flight of Gen. Italo Balbo's Italian planes across the North Atlantic.

The goal of the American fliers is but a pin point on the map of the Pacific and any slight miscalculation would send them wide of their mark. However, a half-dozen navy ships, stationed 300 miles apart along the course, stood by ready to speed to the aid of any plane coming to distress.

The aerial path followed was not a new one. Eight years ago it was blazed by the late Commander John Rodgers, U. S. N. In 1927 and 1928 seven persons, one a woman, lost their lives trying to span the great stretch of sea.

Poetically, the adventure of the present navy flight squadron is a jump from Paradise to Paradise. The place of take-off was Paradise cove, an indenture in the bay just north of here. Hawaii, the goal, is referred to by the tourist agencies as "The Paradise of the Pacific."

The flagship of Commander McGinnis of Indianapolis led the six planes as they began

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Pertinent Facts

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Jan. 11

PERTINENT facts of the Navy's flight from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii:

Squadron Commander—Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis of Indianapolis.

Personnel—Six officers and 24 enlisted men.

Planes—Six of the P2Y-1 type, known as sesquiplane patrol flying boats; normal loaded weight, 20,000 pounds; powered by two Wright Cyclone engines; crew, five men; all-metal hulls, radio-equipped, sending and receiving.

Distance—2150 nautical miles, or approximately 2400 land miles.

Object—Routine transfer of squadron to new base.

Estimated Time of Flight—24 hours.

Precautions—Naval ships stationed at distances of 300 miles along thumb-line route from San Francisco to Pearl Harbor.

Food Supply—75 pounds of food for each plane, consisting of canned chicken and deviled meat, tomato juice and canned pineapple, jam, two bottles of hot coffee, and 10 gallons of water.

President Is Put In Odd Spot Under St. Lawrence Plea

For Domestic Expansion, Yet Canal Would Need More World Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The destiny of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty is today wrapped up in the more fundamental question: Is the United States soon again to have a large-scale foreign trade?

If the surplus products of American industry are not to be shipped abroad, but are to be gradually subsidized out of existence along the lines of the emergency program, then a new seaway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic seems to its opponents to be entirely superfluous. Only if foreign trade is to be revived approximately to its pre-depression peak could the canal even approach a paying proposition, in the view of the best authorities, and then they have their doubts.

Thus President Roosevelt today stands in a curious position: On the one hand he sponsors a program of virtual national self-containment based on a régime of rising costs of production and prices. On the other hand, in his special message to Congress yesterday, he urged ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty on grounds of "broad national reasons."

Yet the proposed seaway manifestly is a vehicle for world trade and, apart from its power purposes, nothing more than an export agency.

Can't Overlook Changes

Those interested in the rebirth of world commerce would like to believe that the President's strong advocacy of the seaway indicates his hopes that world trade will revive within a reasonable period. But they cannot overlook the funda-

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All-American Entente Cordiale Stills Cry of Yankee Dictation

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Inter-American unity approaches closer to reality than at any time since President Theodore Roosevelt, on Dec. 4, 1904, practically converted the Monroe Doctrine from an instrument barring the intervention of European nations in Latin America into an instrument obliging the United States to intervene, under certain contingencies, in those countries.

At that time he declared that chronic wrongdoing, or impotence resulting from a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, might in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere might force the United States, in flagrant cases, to the exercise of international police power. This corollary resulted in Latin America's belief that the United States was harboring imperialistic intentions.

Today this belief apparently has been set aside, although the idea of Yankee usurpation cannot be permanently changed overnight even though the present Roosevelt's attitude toward nonintervention is pleasant to consider. Fortunately, inter-American unity is being founded on something far more tangible—commerce. And, to this foundation may be added the reactions toward the unsettled conditions in Europe.

By this latter statement I mean that reports coming north from the Latin-American countries seemingly indicate a desire for the establishment of all-American isolationist trade, Argentina and Canada excepted, to prepare the two Americas for more vigorous trade-bartering with the Old World once the nations of Europe are ready to exchange war talk for commercial discussions.

However, an all-American isolationist program could never be anything permanent, for history has shown that the Western Hemisphere cannot prosper without a share of world trade. Yet, for the moment, the Latin-American countries have moved Yankee imperialistic hokum into the background and set up what, for a no better term, may be called Pan-American entente cordiale.

For months past Latin America has known the necessity for intelligent, progressive methods to revive industry. Bilateral and multilateral treaties have been entered into. Argentina and Chile, for example, have agreed upon numerous tariff adjustments; Bolivia and Chile have agreed upon the free transit of Bolivian goods through Chile to ports along the Pacific, and for the free transit of goods entering Chilean ports and bound for Bolivia; Argentina and Paraguay have entered into a similar agree-

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Things Present

Our friend Archibald is interviewed today, on the northeast corner of the Editorial page.

If you have a scrap of linoleum left, follow the directions in the Craft Shop and make some useful things. Young Folks' page.

John Burroughs tells us about his winter neighbors, on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and more Facts About the Bible.

Durham Lineman Opens Phone Box—Finds 'All That Buzzes Is Not Static'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 11—"Is that the operator?" Buzz . . . Buzz . . . Obviously it was not the operator and the local resident who was calling a Newmarket neighbor here recently found to his surprise that telephones, as well as radios, have static troubles.

So the resident "buzzed" the headquarters at Dover and told of the buzzing going on over the Newmarket-Durham line. "Buzz over there," was the order a lineman received, "and take a look in the control box at the line junction and see what's wrong." And the lineman did. He stood up his ladder nonchalantly, and climbed to the box. There was buzzing there alright—to justify the complaint.

But the lineman was looking for one buzz. When he opened the box door he was suddenly surprised by 15,000 angry buzzes. And 15,000 bees buzzed right out to greet him.

The lineman made that 12-foot descent to earth in .01 seconds flat. At a safe distance he stood watching 15,000 bees buzzing round the box and decided then and there this bees nest was no "beezness" of his.

So he headed for the University of New Hampshire to locate Prof. Jesse R. Helper, bee expert. A few minutes later both men were back on the scene, the lineman marveling at the coolness of Professor Helper, who climbed up the ladder to the center of the bee swarm to have a look.

Only once did the professor retreat, and then only long enough to don his bee veil and tie down his pant legs and coat sleeves before he ascended to make it plain to the bee family that it was high time to move. Out of the big box the professor took 12 honeycombs about 12 by 8 inches in size. "It must have taken two years to deposit this supply," he said.

When the lineman was sure all bees had departed, he risked another trip up the ladder and removed the beeswax insulation the colony had been spreading over the terminals and connections, commenting as he did so that while "all that glitters is not gold" it is equally true that all that buzzes is not static.

State Advised To Guarantee Bank Deposits

Main Recommendation of Legislative Committee in Report

Only Upon Savings

Against Interlocking Directorates and for Limited Branch Banking

Passage of the banking legislation proposed by the special legislative committee to study Massachusetts banks would place the banks of this State in an almost impregnable position it was asserted by Mr. Dana Sylvester, executive director of the Massachusetts Savings Banks Association, today.

Declaring his conviction that the preponderance of the saving banks of the State would support the recommended provision for the guaranty of deposits he declared such an act would supplement the federal legislation applicable to national banks, and make confidence the keynote of federal and state banking alike.

Senator Joseph B. Cotton, chairman of the banking commission, declared that he expected the major opposition to spring from the few coöperative bank officials who have already protested the guaranty provision.

Would Put State in Lead

The remainder of the proposed banking legislation for Massachusetts would weave a web of liberal designs according to one banking official, and it would give to the State a system of banking control ahead of that of any other State. These bold recommendations of the banking committee, changing the basic structural relationship of the state banks, involve prohibition of interlocking banking directorates and permission for branch banking within the county limits.

These structural reforms would be bulwarked by a bill filed by Representative George Demeter, whereby the all-important factor of the conduct of bankers would be carefully checked. This bill would require publication with the bank commissioners of all incomes of over $10,000 received by any bank officials in a 10-month period.

Most significant of all perhaps is a bill being planned by one of the legislators, whereby banks would be defined as institutions operating in the public interest and bankers would be obligated to forgo any other business enterprises while connected with the bank.

Fight Detroit Danger

This measure would be drafted on the premise that it was the interlocking activities of bank officials that were largely instrumental in causing the Detroit and other banking debacles. Such a measure would prohibit a man promoting large real estate projects and at the same time directing a bank, which might be induced to finance some of the directors' outside enterprises.

Such an act would put Massachusetts ahead of the Federal Government which has been widely criticized for its failure to pass this very act, and it would moreover establish the ideal of banks for banking, such as now distinguishes England and Canada.

The consensus of the banking officials appears to be that the proposed deposit guarantee is an added and reasonable assurance to the depositors. The savings banks, through the Mutual Central Savings Fund, have successfully guaranteed one another against embarrassing shortages of cash for two years. The proposed state guarantee provision would merely extend the function of this fund, according to Mr. Sylvester, and guarantee the banks against failure as well as against shortage of cash.

Massachusetts Thought First

"The public today is guarantee-minded," Mr. Sylvester said. "While the savings banks of Massachusetts have demonstrated their solvency of 118 years, there is no reason why this added assurance should not be given the depositors. There may be two or three savings banks that will hold out, on the theory that such guarantees are unnecessary."

New Hampshire has a voluntary guarantee fund, but it is believed at the State House that Massachusetts is the first state to propose legislating the deposit guarantee policy into its banking system. While the guarantee provision does not apply to state commercial banks, it is sugested by Mr. Cotton's committee that these banks follow New Hampshire's example and set up a voluntary guarantee fund.

Mr. Sylvester pointed out that the savings and coöperative banks are happily situated to undertake a guarantee responsibility. Their funds are not, he explained, tied up in distant, out-of-state enterprises. The functions of these banks are intrastate. For this reason they control their risks and assume the guarantee promise without fear of loss, Mr. Sylvester said.

To weave a red thread into the proposed banking design, Senator William F. Madden has filed a bill calling for public ownership and operation of all state commercial banking institutions. This bill has been commented on as sensible but premature.

Roumanians Back 'Old Masters' As Parliament Opens

Liberals in Power With Strongest Backing Since 1928

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Jan. 10—The new Roumanian Parliament, which opened today, in the first to be dominated by the political situation that prevailed during a large part of the preceding half century.

There are 300 Liberal members, 29 National-Peasant members, and 58 members belonging to six other small parties. In the elections of Dec. 20 the Government Party, namely the Liberals, received 55 per cent of the votes cast, the National Peasant Party about 15 per cent, and six other parties from 5.51 per cent to 2.61 per cent each.

The conventional and formal Left Wing has almost completely disappeared, leaving the militant youth to turn to the extreme right. The Communist Party has been outlawed, and the Socialists have failed to send a single deputy to Parliament.

Five Extreme Parties

On the other hand there are five extreme nationalistic, anti-democratic parties, of which one has a Hitlerist policy, another is revolutionary in action, a third is revolutionary in doctrine, and a fourth is strongly anti-Semitic. The fifth, commonly known as the "Iron Guards," which is largely made up of students, is making progress. This last organization is attracting many intellectuals and priests into its ranks.

Opposition chiefs assert that the recent elections were unfair and that the Government resorted to violence and chicanery in order to secure a majority. They state that the Socialists were prevented from registering their ticket in districts where they were strongest, that election boards were created in an arbitrary manner, that scores of villages were not allowed to vote at all, that opposition election posters were torn down, opposition candidates arrested and the number of votes actually falsified.

Unfortunately, such charges are very common in Roumania and are usually made by opposition parties at all elections. The present Government emphatically asserts that the December elections were exceptionally free and fair and that every legal party had an equal chance to present its case and receive the votes of its supporters. As evidence of this the Government adduces many cases in which it summarily punished officials who had restricted the liberty of opposition parties.

Many objective observers consider that the election results roughly represent the feeling of the nation and that a majority of the people at present favor the Liberal Party.

Fared Badly

A feature of the elections was that the extreme parties fared badly. Those of the Left were completely eliminated, while those promising inflation, debt cancellation, radical lowering of taxes, attracted comparatively few votes. The anti-Semites received fewer votes than at the last elections and the militant Nationalists under the leadership of the well-known poet, Mr. Octavian Goga, showed practically no accession of strength.

This, of course, does not mean that there is not a tendency toward the Right here in Roumania, and in most other lands. If the most aggressive Right Wing party had not been outlawed, the ballot boxes might have told a somewhat different story.

Another important feature of the December elections was the success of the Liberal Party in the new provinces. For the first time since the creation of Greater Roumania a single unified political organization has won the support of all parts of the country. Heretofore, there have been "Old Kingdom" parties and "New Province" parties, politically and spiritually the Roumanian nation has not been united. The great province of Transylvania, for example, has been considered the almost exclusive fief of Mr. Juliu Maniu and the National Party, while the Liberals have been considered an exclusively "Old Kingdom" group.

But now the Liberals have become an all-Roumanian Party, and the political walls between Bucharest and the annexed lands have, for the moment, largely disappeared. In the face of the aggressive revisionist campaign carried on from Bucharest, this political consolidation is important. The former Hungarian provinces have voted allegiance to Bucharest, as it were.

The Liberal Party has won a larger majority than any other Government since 1928, and begins its extmemely difficult task of managing the affairs of Roumania with a fairly large degree of popular support and confidence. It has become a tradition that "the Liberals are skilled at governing," and the people after trying ten governments within five years are saying with considerable expectancy, "Now let's give the old masters a chance."

Jewelry Auctions Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Jewelers in Boise have banished auctions. They prefer a steady business and told the city council so. An ordinance was approved by all dealers in jewelry which forbids auctions of jewelry except for closing out sales or for a pawn broker after he has been in business in the city for three years, and then but one sale a year to turn over his stock.

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On His Way Out?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nonpartisan Drive For Larger Navy Making Headway

Republican and Democrat Present Treaty-Strength Fleet Measures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The Navy's drive for a full treaty-strength fleet by 1939 was making rapid headway in Congress today with the backing of two construction bills, one introduced by a Republican and one by a Democrat, which combined would give it everything it has asked, and then some.

The latest Navy Department program is the basis for legislation proposed both by Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Hohuse Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Fred Britten (R.) of Illinois, ranking minority member of the committee and former chairman.

Mr. Vinson's bill, much the briefer of the two, provides specifically only for the construction of one 15,000-ton aircraft carrier, 99,200 tons of destroyers and 35,530 tons of submarines. But it gives the navy what it wants most in the form of an authorization to the President to replace old ships as they reach the age limit with new ones.

This delegation of control over new ship construction to the President would amount to a recognition of the principle of a stable fleet to be kept at a fixed level through a regular replacement program which has been the navy's ultimate objective for years. The first objective is a treaty-strength navy, and then permanent stabilization at that level.

Mr. Britten's bill is unconcerned with the theory behind naval policy. Instead it provides bluntly for a five-year construction program which would give the navy its full treaty-strength including necessary replacements by 1939, the deadline set by the Navy Department.

Coming from both a Republican and a Democrat the two bills succeed in giving the navy drive a nonpartisan color. Some combination of the two will presumably be worked out. Organized opposition from either party is considered unlikely, particularly in view of the tendency of the Administration to favor an aggressive naval policy.

The navy's program calls for construction during 1935 of two destroyer leaders, 12 destroyers, six submarines and three cruisers at a cost of $100,000,000.

The Britten bill is identical for the first year except that it carries only two cruisers instead of three. In 1936 it provides for an aircraft carrier plus another cruiser, 12 destroyers and six submarines. For 1937: one cruiser, one destroyer leader, 12 destroyers and six submarines. For 1938: one cruiser, 12 destroyers and six submarines. For 1939: One cruiser, 12 destroyers and five submarines. This would make a total of 101 new ships over the five-year period, costing $473,210,000, at an annual cost of something under $100,000,000.

Only likelihood of any trouble in Congress is a possible clash between Republicans and Democrats over conferring full discretion on the President for replacement of old ships. Mr. Vinson's bill provides that this authority would be extended even to building of new first-line battleships after expiration of the present treaty.

Tydings Urges Roosevelt To Act for German Jews

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senator Tydings (D.) of Maryland January 8 introduced a resolution urging President Roosevelt to protest to Germany against that country's treatment of Jews. It was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution asked that the President communicate to the Reich "an unequivocal statement of the profound feelings of pain and surprise experienced by the people of the United States upon learning of the discriminations and oppressions imposed by the Reich upon its Jewish citizens.' It expressed the "earnest hope" that Germany would soon alter its policy and "restore its Jewish nationals their civil and political rights."

Boston Snapshots

Art by the Highways—The hundred best posters of 1933 are on view in the auditorium of the R. H. White Company this week. Many of these originals—in oils and other mediums—appear more than ever attractive in the smaller size. The children's faces on one or two of the Shell advertisements—if cut out and framed—would be pleasant to see on any wall. A romantic drawing of castles perched on precipitous hills, contributed by the Denver Sewerpipe and Clay Company, would be an ornament to any nursery, too.

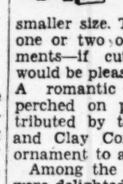
Among the humorous designs we were delighted to meet the originals by Dr. Seuss, of our old friends the Karbo-nockus and the Zero-doccus. Then there was the speeding pup following in the wake of a vanished Buick. Children and animals seemed to predominate in the subjects chosen for advertisements of products of all kinds. Borden's milk offered a summery scene of a boy seated on a curb, consuming a bottle of the product while a cat and a dog rubbed affectionately against his bare knees.

The Supplee Ice Cream Company was represented by its "Dream of Flavor"—which sent us into near-by drug stores often enough last summer. It depicts a small boy contemplating—with legs set firmly apart—a mountain of ice cream surrounded by gigantic fruits.

The first prize was awarded to the Palmolive poster—"Now I'm schoolgirl complexion all over!"

* * *

Posters in the Making—While the exhibit of posters is still on view, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces a contest for new posters for its own use. Children in the schools of the State are being invited to submit designs depicting phases of the work of the society. The contest is being held in connection with "Be Kind to Animals Week," which begins on April 16. The best posters will be exhibited in the Public Library.



Day of Rest—Even though a chimney was on fire, Sunday remained a day of rest for one Back Bay lady not so long ago. The other day we heard this true account of a call received at a boston fire station one Sunday morning: "Is that the fire station?" said a voice. "Well, my chimney is on fire. I think the chemical wagon will be all that you need send around. Please don't send the other wagons to clutter up the street. It's Sunday morning, you know!"

* * *

Plenty of Birds—Miss Mildred Seymour, club leader at the Children's Museum in Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, leads her youthful friends along the intricate paths of stamp collecting, literature, Indian lore, fish culture and various other interesting subjects. One of the most popular groups—both with Miss Seymour and the children—is the Advanced Bird Club, which meets each Saturday morning at 9:30. It must be popular with the birds, too, for on a recent walk the club spotted 740 different birds of 23 species, which came along to look at the children who were looking for them. Eleven nests were seen, too, clinging to lofty branches in spite of blizzards and wintery winds.

Children Escape School If They're Real Smart

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Smarts have won their fight to prove they are capable of educating their children without benefit of schools.

Their two-year conflict with the Vineland School Board ended Jan. 9 with the decision of a board committee that Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Smart are complying with the law.

The children, Arthur, 11, and Elizabeth, 9, are receiveing instruction both from their mother and by correspondence from Miss Ella Rances Lynch, head of a school at Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Back in the days when Mrs. Smart was a girl clerking in a New York bookstore, she determined that if she ever had any children they would not be subjected to the mass education methods of the public schools. Mr. Smart was a customer of the bookstore. Courtship and marriage were followed by their removal to set up their ideal home, on a small farm near Vineland.

But the school authorities interfered and have kept on interfering with the home education after the children reached the legal school age. Finally the Smarts were given five days to prove that the children were being properly educated. Last night's decision was the outcome.

Racketeers Flee Police 'Loosened' in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11—Shorn of political protection, this city's "big shot" racketeers are running for cover from the racket round-up launched by 48 city detectives under orders issued by Inspector of Detectives Frank R. Boyd.

Police under orders of Mayor William N. McNair, Democrat, who took office last Monday, already have closed up the city for the first time in 20 years. War on the rackets was one of the pledges made by Mr. McNair in his election campaign. Inspector Boyd told his men they need have no fear of political reprisal if they did their duty.

Air Line Losses Laid to Freeze-Out

(Continued from Page 1)

the company awarded the contract, they lost out.

Questioned as to why the Postmaster-General should have refused their bid they pointed out that Mr. Brown declared, "It would be far better for the Post Office Department to have three large lines carrying mail in the United States rather than many small ones."

New Company Organized

They further explained the reason for the Southern Air Transport's taking over their planes and route was due to the Delta's contribution to the air way development in the South. And, moreover, the contention was that the Delta route could be more profitably operated by the present T. A. T.

A similar story was told by Mr. Theodore Towney, representing the now defunct Pittsburgh Airway, Inc. He explained that Mr. Andrew W. Mellon and associates had organized a new company, and how in spite of promises by the Postmaster-General that the Pittsburgh Airway, Inc., "would be taken care of," and must not "fold up" because of the effect on American aviation, that nothing occurred except bankruptcy.

Mr. Towney said after the Postmaster-General had given the assurance that all would be well, that officials of the Pittsburgh Airway, Inc., raised $125,000 among stockholders for survey work from Pittsburgh to Toronto, Can., and for the purchase of seven new planes. He declared that the survey and purchase were brought about through an understanding that the Post Office Department would award mail contracts for that route. He said that later underofficials of the department denied any knowledge of such a plan.

Building Owners Protest Lease-Breaking 'Racket'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The National Association of Building Owners and Managers, claiming to include in its membership owners of practically every important office building in the country and thousands of other buildings and apartment houses assessed for taxes at more than $7,000,000,000, filed in the Supreme Court Jan. 6 a protest against what it called the "racket" of breaking leases through bankruptcy.

Opposing the argument recently filed with the Court by the National Association of Credit Men, the owners' association said in many instances bankruptcy was resorted to merely for the purpose of breaking leases, leaving property owners helpless under court decisions to protect themselves against material losses. The association urged the high court to grant them relief when it takes up for oral argument next week two cases brought by property owners to set aside decisions by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals denying them damages suffered through leases broken by bankruptcy.

Roosevelt Chiefs Fight Retaliation On War Debtors

Amendment Inserted in Liquor Revenue Bill Declared Unwise

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Administration leaders continued their fight today against the surprise amendment penalizing European war debt defaulters, written into the $620,000,000 liquor revenue bill yesterday.

Upon a motion of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi the Senate voted to reconsider its action. The ballot was 43 to 30.

At the same time yesterday, the Senate adopted an amendment repealing the ban on magazines carrying liquor advertisements from circulation in dry territory. A third amendment was also adopted reducing brewers' federal license fees from $1000 to $100.

The big fight yesterday came over the discussion of war debts. For the first time in the new session the vote revealed the strength of feeling on the subject in the upper chamber. The Administration tried frantically to head off a roll call on the Clark amendment, but was unsuccessful, and then sent messengers scurrying about the Senate Office Building to recruit members.

The result was an Administration defeat by a single vote, as the amendment passed 40 to 39, through a coalition of 18 Democrats, 21 Republicans, embracing practically all the Progressives, and the lone Farmer-Laborite.

The debate was significant in that it hinged not on the merits or demerits of the war debt payment but simply on the good form of attaching a question of international policy to an internal revenue bill. Nobody rose to support the defaulters.

The two schools of thought were summed up in the following typical exchange. Urging Senator B. C. Clark (D.) of Missouri to withdraw his amendment, Senator Harrison, majority whip, declared:

"Like many other Senators, I have no sympathy for nations which refuse to pay their debts. I do not think, however, that this is the place to deal with that matter. If we are forced to vote on this amendment the result will be heralded abroad as the solemn, sober judgment of this body on the debt question. All of us know that we cannot get a full and frank expression of the Senate on the subject at this particular time."

To which statement, Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California, replied:

"Why shouldn't the Senate express itself now. It's a simple proposition."

Edsel Ford Vague On Banks Affairs

(Continued from Page 1)

the Michigan bank "holiday" occurred.

Mr. Pecora brought out that the Ford Motor Company converted $7,500,000 cash into United States Treasury notes Dec. 31, 1932, and sold them Jan. 3, 1933. Another $7,300,000 in cash was turned into Liberty Loan bonds or a total of $14,800,000. All federal notes purchased were tax exempt. Mr. Pecora demanded the purpose of the transactions.

Wanted to Show Less Cash

"I don't remember the incident, but the purpose was to show less cash on hand in the annual statement," Mr. Ford answered.

"Was it also to lessen the personal property tax?"

Mr. Ford caused merriment by replying that no Michigan tax was levied on such an item, as he understood it and then boyishly turning to the committee and inquiring, "Am I wrong?" The same procedure was followed the year before, it was revealed.

Mr. Ford later said the inversion of cash to tax-exempt bonds was to avoid "newspaper comment" in Massachusetts where annual reports were required to be published.

Mr. Pecora was not satisfied by this answer. Mr. Ford, however, repeated his denial that any tax evasion or avoidance was intended. The Ford company is a Delaware corporation, and is not liable to the Michigan personal property tax in any case. Mr. Pecora estimated that the Michigan tax on the amount involved would have been $300,000.

Got Back $11,491,000

Mr. Ford told reporters at a committee recess that his company had got back $11,491,000 in cash from the closed bank, as well as certain cash stock.

The hearing began with testimony of Mr. Alfred E. Leyburn. He had received telegraphic instructions in 1931 to exercise "leniency consistent with proper regard for public interest," he said.

Evidence revealed that the United States controller's office in 1931 confideptially instructed all bank examiners to "disregard market depreciation of bonds not in default" while doing all in their power to "encourage and sustain banking morale."

Further instructions went out July 1, 1932, directing examiners to "exercise extraordinary discretion" and to consider the "moral standing and earning capacity" of banks and bankers as well as financial considerations in supervising tottering banks at that time.

Mr. Leyburn said that these instructions were followed.

"Was the controller's policy of leniency justified?" asked Senator Alva Adams (R.) of Colorado.

Simply Delayed Crash

"It simply postponed the banking crash from 1930 to 1932 and 1933," said Mr. Leyburn. "It had to come."

"Would it have been better if it had come earlier?" asked Senator Couzens.

"In my personal opinion, it would have been better in 1930," said witness.

Examination of the Guardian National Bank of Commerce in Detroit on Nov. 9, 1932, in which Ford was director, indicated a "very unsatisfactory condition" witness said, with indicated loss of $456,000 on defaulted bonds. The bank had doubtful assets of $18,000,000 against capital funds of $15,000,000. On top of this, there were "slow" assets of $25,000,000.

The situation did not improve but "got worse" between that date and Feb. 13, 1933, when the Michigan bank holiday was called.

As it was, the situation in Michigan was no worse than in some states, witness said. "Michigan just beat some other state to the draw, that was all," he said. Citing cases of tottering banks in Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis and Toledo, he said that their closing was "inevitable" and it was simply a case of which explosion occurred first.

All-American Entente Emerges

(Continued from Page 1)

ment; Peru and Chile have made various tariff charges; and multilateral treaties have been drawn up among Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, and among Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. But this has not been enough. Closer relations with the United States have been under consideration.

Dangers in Extreme Nationalism

The southern republics have learned through direful experience that extreme nationalism cannot result in anything other than economic disaster. They have been taught the necessity of letting down trade barriers and of not struggling single-handed for the restoration of domestic prosperity and neglecting trade conditions of the entire southern continent. They have come to realize that every country must supplement its domestic program with an international remedy for commercial recovery.

One year ago inter-American unity hovered so far in the background of the all-American picture that its outline was a mere shadow. The shadow now has lengthened, taken new significance, and gathered unto itself not only new tariffs, new commercial treaties, but the bitter, troublesome issue of government and corporation debts.

Latin-American governments and corporations owe some $1,600,000,000 to northern investors. Twelve months ago mention of this obligation brought forth a tirade of abuse in the southern press. The charge was made that this vast sum of money had been forced upon a reluctant Latin-America by avaricious, crooked northern bankers. Today, the press, with few exceptions, is not so vehement. It is more willing to admit that a debt is an obligation which must be paid in full, or to the best ability of the borrower.

Need of French Credit

Perhaps the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo had something to do with this change. Maybe Secretary of State Cordell Hull's Latin-American good-will tour altered it. Certainly unsettled European conditions were a factor. Maybe other reasons lay beneath the surface. Yet, powerful as these reasons can have been, what actually turned the tide was the undeniable need for northern trade and fresh credit.

Closer international relations are sometimes founded on unfortunate mistakes and misunderstanding. The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs recently declared that "it should not be difficult (for the United States and Latin America) to agree on international coöperation," and that once that had been accomplished tranquillity and peace would reign. No better means than trade to bring about closer rapprochement has ever been invented.

'No Taxes, No Pay Roll,' Pittsburgh Mayor Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11—Failure of the city to meet its pay roll for the last two weeks of December was averted by collection of sufficient 1934 taxes, and department heads have decided to ask the Civil Works Administration for funds to employ an emergency delinquent tax collector.

Mayor McNair has put the responsibility for collecting delinquent taxes squarely up to the departments which would be affected by pay-roll deficiencies, telling them to go out and collect the taxes. "We haven't even paid the outgoing Mayor's salary," Mayor McNair told them, "and that looks bad."

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Elected to Succeed Dr. O'Shea in New York City

Campbell Chosen To Head Schools In New York City

Educator Selected for O'Shea's Post Over Strong Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Dr. Harold G. Campbell was elected Superintendent of New York City Schools last night to succeed Dr. William J. O'Shea who retires on Feb. 1. A nominal Republican and born in Scotland, Dr. Campbell was selected by the board of education on the basis of his outstanding record in the New York high school system.

At the same meeting the Board of Education ignored protests from Mr. Robert E. Simon, of the United Parents' Association and Mr. Howard W. Nudd, of the Public Education Association, who said immediate appointment of new associate superintendents would nullify in advance the reforms proposed recently by the State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Frank P. Graves. Of the three vacancies, two were filled by election of the board.

Dr. Graves' report, Mr. Simon recalled, proposed a consultative body for the superintendent, who would be allowed to select these associates himself and assign each one to a particular function in the system. Under the present régime, the associate superintendents are elected by the board, the superintendent having no voice.

The new superintendent has been called by Dr. O'Shea his "right arm." He brings to his new position 30 years' experience as a teacher in the New York High Schools, and has attached to his name a long list of civic activities and academic degrees. At present, he is working with Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick on President Roosevelt's Committee on the Use of Leisure Time.

As in the election of Dr. O'Shea, the selection of Dr. Campbell is regarded as having a Tammany political significance.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia commenting upon it today, said he hoped the new school superintendent would coöperate with the Mayor.

"Mr. Campbell should coöperate with the Mayor," he continued. "Mr. Campbell will have to coöperate with the Mayor.

"Moreover, I hope Mr. Campbell will coöperate with Commissioner Frank P. Graves, head of the state department of education, who has made a report on the school situation in New York with which I am in full accord. I will do everything in my power to carry the Graves program through."

National 'Wash Day' Urged For All Legal Profession

BRADFORD, Penna., Jan. 11 (AP)—Pennsylvania's Secretary of the Commonwealth, Richard J. Beamish, who was an Assistant District Attorney at the age of 21, last night urged a nation-wide clean-up of the legal profession.

He assailed legal practices in metropolitan centers and pointed to Chicago's famous Leopold-Loeb case as a subversion of justice. Mr. Beamish spoke at a dinner given in honor of Judge Joseph W. Bouton, who is retiring from the bench after 30 years' service. He expressed the belief that the most honorable members of the bench and bar are found in sections remote from the large centers of finance.

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English Astronomer 'Finds' Double Nebula Seldom Seen in Skies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOW LAW, County Durham, Eng.—Working in a little observatory here, an astronomer claims to have discovered one of the rarest stars in the sky—a double planetary nebula.

With a 24-inch reflector, Mr. William Milburn, who is a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Association, made the discovery and reported it to one of the best-known amateur astronomers in Britain, the Rev. T. Espin, vicar of Tow Law, who observed the star through the same reflector for two nights.

Commenting upon his discovery, Mr. Milburn declared: "Out of the thousands of millions of stars in the sky, there are few double planetary nebulæ. The greatest importance is attached to my find by astronomers in this country.

"We reported it to the Astronomer Royal, and we have had a reply that our find is not among Franklin Adams's photographs of tenth magnitude stars."

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Fire-Raising Gang Activity Unearthed By London Police

Sensational Trial Opens of Head of English Salvage Corps

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 11—Opening here today of the trial of Capt. Eric Miles, chief of the London Salvage Corps, on a charge of bribery, has focused public attention on strenuous police efforts to uncover the widespread activities of fire-raising gangs.

The arrest of Captain Miles was an immediate sequel to the conviction of a large fire-conspiracy gang, the leader of which, Leopold Harris, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

The charge in the present case, which is strongly denied, is that Captain Miles conspired with Leopold Harris to pervert the administration of justice, and that he received bribes to show Harris favors both in his capacity as assessor and in the position of confidence he held with those subsequently responsible for Harris's prosecution.

When the charges against Captain Miles came before a magistrate to decide whether the case should go for trial, the leading witness for the prosecution was Leopold Harris himself. In his evidence Harris gave first signs of substantiating his statement to the press that if he chose to speak he could make remarkable revelations. He alleged that he had bribed, almost without exception, the whole of the London Salvage Corps.

The Salvage Corps is not a fire-fighting force but a group of men specially employed by the insurance companies to prevent damage at fires, and to help assess the damage that has been done.

The arrest of Harris was largely the result of many years' patient work by Mr. William Crocker, solicitor employed by the insurance companies.

Even the gang which Mr. Crocker was largely instrumental in bringing to the dock is believed to be only a part of a widespread system of fraud. This gang alone had defrauded the insurance companies of a sum approximateing £270,000, by means of a series of callous acts of incendiarism followed by grossly exaggerated claims on the property burned.

Seven months of judicial inquiry preceded Harris's trial. The total cost is estimated to have been about £75,000.

The usual method of Harris and his confederates was to establish a dummy business which was never supposed to succeed. Premises were opened and filled with almost worthless goods which were heavily over-insured. The buildings were then fired and claims made on damaged goods.

It is regarded as certain that after the disclosures of this trial the insurance companies will find their task of assessing fires a little easier. Not only is the whole country now familiar with the methods of what was probably the cleverest fire-raising gang, but the continued possibility of further prosecutions is expected to have a salutary effect on those who had hoped to emulate Leopold Harris.

Measures for facilitating the detection of arson now being discussed as a result of the trial include empowering coroners in all parts of the country to hold inquests on fires. London is at present the only city covered by a law to this effect. It is pointed out that coroners can in most cases take and collect sworn evidence more quickly than evidence can be brought before judges and magistrates.

Algiers Observatory Finds Two Planets

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 11 (AP)—Algiers Observatory announced Jan 9 the discovery of two previously unreported small planets in a group of asteroids circulating between Mars and Jupiter.

The announcement said that the observatory had located the planets last November, but had withheld announcement of the discovery until it had been checked with information from the other observatories. This has now been done, the announcement said, but did not specify other institutions with which they had communicated.

Until names have been chosen for them, the planets have been marked on the star chart as 19,123 "WB" and WE."

Astronomers at Harvard Observatory said they had not received reports of any new planets in the solar system. They suggested the discoveries announced in Algiers might be in the asteroid classification.

English Ship More Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTLEPOOL, Eng.—More coal than ever before was shipped from this northern English port during the week ending Nov. 25, 1933, according to report issued by the London North Eastern Railway recently. The total was 83,575 tons, compared with the previous record of 82,380 tons made in 1928.

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Round the Fireside in Rural Germany

Süddeutsche Bauernstube

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—"Historia" Photos

Before the Days of Radiators

Upper—A Peasants' Room in South Germany, the Glaze-Tiled Stove Surrounded by Benches. Lower—A "Warming Apple" Used by Preachers to Warm Their Hands While in the Pulpit.

Germany's Artistic Tiled Stoves Giving Way to Central Heating

But Olive Greens and Glossy Browns Still Give Highly Decorative Touch to Many Homes in Rural Sections of the Fatherland

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Increasing standards of comfort and convenience are tending to banish the "Kachelofen," or tiled stove, from many of the principal German cities. Up-to-date central heating plants are usurping the position which the stove held in the German household of pre-war days. Today an announcement of a flat or villa to let makes a wide appeal only if it states it is "with every comfort," that is, if it has central heating.

In Austria and central Europe generally, however, the tiled stove will probably continue long in common use. Lack of capital, a desire to continue using such an object of beauty and utility, as well as inherent conservatism will prevent it from being compelled to seek its home in a mountain hut or remote village, as has happened to so many other things considered so essential in the homes of a past generation.

Comparison of Comfort

To the average Englishman, it is impossible to imagine any "coziness" without the open fireplace. Custom has associated these two things—comfort and an open fire—and poets have sung of the joys of the Yuletide log in a way which has influenced his whole thinking.

In reality, most persons who have experienced both systems must admit that for sustained comfort, economy and convenience there is no comparison between these two forms of heating. "Let my imagination play on the joys of the open hearth, but give me the real warmth of a stove," a German once declared after having spent a winter in England.

Many arguments can be put forward to explain why Germany and central Europe, well-wooded, especially in the mountainous districts, never adopted the open fireplace of England. The nobility and wealthy bourgeoisie were able to follow the fashion and build houses of stone, but the peasants had to be satisfied with wood for their cottages, and in these the danger from an open fire was too great.

Date From Ninth Century

The fire built into a simple stone structure, which was all that the wealthy classes had for a long time, later gave place to the tiled stove. The first of such stoves, found in Switzerland, dates from the ninth century. But it was not until the "mass production" of glazed pottery that the tiled stove really came into its own. For the change from stone to clay and later to glazed tile meant that the stove now became decorative as well as useful.

It may not be generally realized by those who live in modern apartments or have grown up with the English open fireplace, that tiles have the special virtue of retaining heat long after the fire itself has disappeared. It is thus very economical in use and may be considered a less developed form of permanent heating than that which we now associate with the term "central heating."

While olive greens and glossy chestnut browns appear to have been favorite colors for the humbler stoves, there was no limit to the richness of design and coloring for those in the ceremonial rooms.

Iron Stoves Become Popular

After the tiled stoves, came the cast-iron stoves. Though recorded as far back as 1325 in South Germany, they were still so little known in 1450, that the authorities of the fair at Frankfort-on-the-Main had to write specially commissioning a master smith from the Moselle to make one.

The iron masters of Styria took over the making of iron stoves in the seventeenth century, and popularized them throughout the German speaking countries. For long they were constructed on the model of the "Kachelofen," and it was only about a century ago that they were made in a round shape.

Following on the iron stove appeared the hot water systems of heating of the present day. This development brings us round to the stage reached by the Romans two thousand years ago.

Artistry in Older Types

Germany's first system of centralized heating by currents of hot air was one introduced into the Stadtschloss at Potsdam by Frederick the Great about the middle of the eighteenth century. Ornate decorations still being popular, the hot air was poured into the room through the wide-open jaws of a metal dragon's head placed in each corner of the room.

Today, the efficiency of the central heating apparatus is not questioned, but the unsightly metal pipes through which the currents of hot air are conducted leave much to be desired from an artistic point of view.

By today, the world is technically far advanced beyond the tiled stove, but artistically it has still much to do to make the hot-water pipes as beautiful as many of those stoves!

Removal of Receiver Planned in Insull Case

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley yesterday instituted a broad investigation to determine whether his court had been a victim of fraud in the Insull receivership proceedings.

Charges that Samuel Insull and his creditors had been guilty of collusion in forming the receivership of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., recently were upheld by Federal Judge Evan A. Evans and Mr. Samuel A. Ettelson, the complaining attorney, immediately moved before Judge Lindley to dismiss Mr. Charles A. McCullock, the receiver of Middle West Utilities Company, on the same grounds. Judge Lindley authorized Mr. Ettelson to file a petition for such removal.

Coast Reservation Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A commission of three members appointed by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus is to supervise development of the proposed national reservation on the "banks" along the North Carolina coast, including reforestation of sand-blown areas and construction of a modern highway from Manteo to Cape Hatteras. Total cost will approximate $2,500,000.

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Liberalism Ends, Mussolini Aide Tells Senators

Old Régime Gets Final Blow as Corporative Plan Is Pushed Ahead

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—Italy's final definite repudiation of "every liberal and democratic principle" was announced by Count Cesare Maria de Vecchi in reporting to the Senate today as head of a special committee appointed to study the nation's new corporative law.

Referring to corporatism as "one of the brightest revolutions in the history of mankind," he said that by its adoption Italy "affirms the absolute supremacy of spirit over material things."

Count de Vecchi, one of Premier Mussolini's four chief lieutenants in the march on Rome, now is Ambassador to the Holy See.

Corporative law, he said, signals the rebirth of Rome and "champions corporative opposition to Marxism."

"It denies Socialism as well, and attacks the roots of what has been called a crisis, but has been in reality the dissolution of the whole world," the Count asserted.

Citing Fascism's fundamental tenet that "nothing can live in opposition to the state or even out of the state," he said:

"Every government that seeks from human society a kingdom of God on earth must make the unity of all interests its prime objective."

Count de Vecchi gave assurance that private initiative will be stimulated rather than suffocated by the system planned to revolutionize the economic life of Italy, and will be guarded against the fatal waste of resources that, he said, characterizes conditions in other countries.

The project calling for inauguration of the new corporative system is to be discussed in the Senate tomorrow, and after its approval, which is assured, it goes to the Chamber of Deputies.

Under the system, legislative privileges vested in a new institution, the National Council of Corporations, will be shorn from the powers now held by the Chamber. Instead of being subjected to approval by a political body, laws considered necessary for the protection of business will be enacted by the business men themselves.

The council is to be made up of both employees and employers, and workers' representatives will have equal voice with those of the employers.

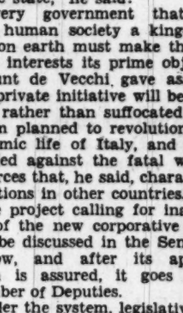
Under the council, will be corporations representative of each branch of industry and business.

Stevens Wins $1000 For 'Shooting' the Sun

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP) — Capt. Albert W. Stevens of the army air corps has been awarded the $1000 Franklin L. Burr prize by the National Geographical Society for his accomplishments in the technical field of aerial photography.

He flew to an altitude of 26,000 feet during an eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31, 1932, and obtained the first aerial photographs showing the moon's shadow on the earth. The prize was established under a bequest of the late Mary C. Burr of Hartford, Conn., in memory of her father.

★ Here's a treat . . . a mayonnaise ★ WITH FLAVOR ★



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Women Crusade For Better Grade In Silk Hosiery

Campaign for Other Items of Household Budget Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—A drive to make the silk stocking, important item on many an American woman's budget, more satisfactory by inducing manufacturers to improve its durability was launched here today by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as a major project.

If the campaign for better hoisery proves effective the federation may extend its standardization program to sheets and other items which appear on the household budget, Dr. Josephine L. Peirce, chairman of the special standardization committee, told the federation's board of directors, at their annual conference here.

"The federation will coöperate with the Government in the silk stocking campaign. Specifications require that a stocking, in order to bear the standardizati n committee's label, must endure 10,000 cycles on a special stretching machine developed by the Bureau of Standards. It must keep its normal color and strength throughout six launderings. Other standards cover dimensions, elasticity and reinforcement, to apply to "service," "semi-service" and "chiffon" weights.

Labeled Articles Demanded

It will be the Federation's job to educate the women of the country to recognize these labels and demand articles which bear them. Price has little to do with durability of hosiery, the Bureau of Standards has already discovered A 69 cent pair stood the test better than any other, Dr. Peirce reported.

The federation was asked by Miss Jessie Gray, president of the National Education Association, to push a plan for rehabilitation of the nation's schools, drawn up by 32 organizations.

The plan calls for an allocation of $1,500,000,000 from federal funds to keep all elementary and secondary schools open; distribution of a flat sum to all states with provision to help poorer states to a greater extent; release of local funds and frozen assets for school maintenance; grants from civil works to provide buildings; and a federal allocation to assist worthy students.

Art Appreciation Promoted

Art and music are assuming increased importance on the programs of women's clubs to fill up growing hours of leisure and drive away the "blues," according to reports made today at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here.

While Americans cannot all go back to the leisurely creative art of the medieval workshop, they can seriously study the fundamentals and history of art so they may have intimate contact with it, Count Rene D'Harnoncourt of the American Federation of Art told the women.

"Now when economic conditions have forced us to pause in our race after material achievements, we realize that art is not a luxury but a necessity, and we want to bring it back into our lives," he declared.

Join in National Broadcasts

Plans were announced for a series of national broadcasts on art appreciation under the sponsorship of the General Federation, the American Federation of Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. These lectures will begin Feb. 3 and continue weekly through the spring and next fall.

Individual and group talent for expressing ideas through drama is receiving an impetus at the present time from the fine arts department of the federation headed by Mrs. Henry C. Taylor of Bloomfield, Iowa. To stimulate further club interest in pageantry, the department is offering prizes of $50, $15 and $10 to the states which stage the best community festivals between July, 1932, and April 15, 1935, the awards to be made at the triennial convention in Detroit, June, 1935. "This is a very good time, in these so-called leisure days to plan for community festivals which will utilize all talent, training and artistic tendencies, the wish to be busy and the good ideas of the entire community," Mrs. Taylor told the meeting.

"Old memories will be revived, and new pride awakened, friendships will be renewed, talent discovered and encouraged."

Gain in Affiliates

An addition of six foreign clubs to the federation's rolls in the last year, making a total of 74 now affiliated, was reported by Mrs. L. V. Hubbard, extension secretary for international clubs. The new clubs are the American Woman's Club of Pretoria, S. Af.; American Woman's Club of Zurich, Switz.; Cordova Woman's Club of Cordova, Alaska; Canal Women's League, Pacific Council, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; the Woman's Club of Monterrey, Mex., and Club Femeniro de Monterrey, Mex.

"We are not independent, nor can we ever be," Mrs. Hubbard declared. "In this world, we can but be neighbors, move or less closely allied. These United States are home to us, but our family extends beyond the seas, and we are all the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

Three officers' chairs and a table of hand-carved walnut were presented to the federation yesterday by the North Carolina Federation in memory of Sallie Southall Cotten, "a pioneer club woman."

Blind Band Plays by Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—The Blackpool and Fylde Blind Brass Band claims to be the only blind brass band in Britain. When at work on a new piece the secretary takes it down in Braille as the bandmaster dictates. Then the members of the band run their fingers over his brailled part until they know it by heart, and they practice together a few bars at a time.

Come On, Mayors, And Help Chatham

By the Associated Press

Chatham, N. B., Jan. 11

WANTED—A Mayor and four aldermen.

No candidate appeared on the nomination day preceding the town's elections, so Jan. 18 has been set as the new election date. Only one man has volunteered for service so far. Mayor W. F. Cassidy, whose resignation was effective Jan. 2, has agreed to carry on until election day.

Dutch Crime Diminishes In Past 30 Years

Prisons Become Depopulated by 60 Per Cent; Many Closed Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The population of Dutch prisons and penitentiary institutions has decreased in the past 30 years by 60 per cent, from 58,000 in 1904 to some 23,000 today, it is shown here.

In the last 20 years no less than 15 penal institutions have been closed down. The prisons at Goes, Zierikzee, Heerenveen, Alkmaar, Zutphen and only recently the big prison in Utrecht have ceased to be needed.

This marked downward tendency in the prison population coincides with the introduction of more enlightened methods and educational trends in the handling of the criminal. Reclamation, not vengeance, has become recognized as the underlying idea in the Dutch penal system. Conditional conviction was introduced in 1915, and for the necessary reports on the circumstances of the accused, the Netherlands Society for the reclamation of prisoners already in existence since 1923, organized an extensive information service.

The extent of this work is shown by the fact that 1396 reports were submitted in 1932, while in the same year 1224 individuals, who had been conditionally convicted, were supervised by the society.

The officials and volunteer members of the society visit prisoners in their cells and do everything in their power to reform them and help them in their return to society. This has yielded already a rich moral profit. But at the same time, it has lessened the costs of upkeep for prisons.

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WELL THIS IS THE END OF ANOTHER WASH DAY AND I'M GLAD IT'S OVER.
YOU ALWAYS FEEL THAT WAY ON MONDAY NIGHTS, ANN. I WISH YOU WOULDN'T SCRUB CLOTHES—IT'S TOO MUCH FOR YOU.

WELL, SOMEBODY HAS TO DO THE WASH. WE CAN'T AFFORD A LAUNDRESS
BILL SAYS HIS WIFE USES RINSO. IT SOAKS OUT DIRT AND SAVES SCRUBBING. WHY NOT TRY IT, ANN?

NEXT WASHDAY
. . . AND YOU TELL BILL TO TELL HIS WIFE SHE SHOULD HAVE TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO LONG AGO. I DIDN'T SCRUB OR BOIL TODAY, YET MY CLOTHES ARE 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER
AND YOU LOOK AS FRESH AS A DAISY
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NRA

RINSO MAKES CLOTHES LAST 2 OR 3 TIMES LONGER—I KNOW
THAT WILL SAVE ME LOTS OF MONEY
I'LL never use a washboard again—*that's* what ruins clothes! The Rinso way is such a gentle way—yet clothes come whiter, brighter than ever. I'm using Rinso for dishes, too, now. I'm using it for *all* cleaning—it's so economical.
No wonder the makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso! And it's tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. *Try* Rinso. See what rich, lively, long-lasting suds it gives—*even in hardest water.*
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Women Urged To Teach Men Ways of Peace

Dr. Hsieh of China Asks End of Aggression in Manchuria

The part which the women of America may play in averting a militaristic catastrophe in the Far East was outlined before members of the Women's Republican Club by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh during a dinner arranged in his honor last night.

Women of Japan should be appealed to by American women leaders and women organizations, and be clearly informed that their safety no less than that of their men depends upon the maintenance of peaceful relations, Dr. Hsieh said. He urged that American, Chinese and Japanese women impress upon the men of their respective countries that the only way to safeguard women and children is to cease fighting and decide their disputes rationally.

"Manchuria will never develop into a settled state until the whole question of its invasion is settled right," the speaker continued. "Let us not suppose that because China is at present unable to defend herself in a military sense the world should allow Japan to enthrone force and defy justice.

"I still contend the treaties which were created by Japan under duress were an infringement upon the sovereignty of China. They can never be defended in international law, or upon those principals of the comity of nations which should govern the relations between free and independent states.

"Fettered by the bonds of the old Manchu régime and age-old superstition and ignorance, China has been struggling against insuperable odds to establish a modern economic and political system and to throw off the shackles imposed by western nations during the nineteenth century.

"The political revolution in 1911 and the economic-social upheaval in 1927 have resulted in almost continuous civil warfare and political chaos. And at a critical time, in China's struggle for liberation, came the Yangtze flood of 1931, one of the greatest natural disasters of all history. Thus prostrated by circumstances wholly without its control, it is little wonder that China has been able to put up so little resistance to Japanese aggression, and has had to call upon the world in its hour of need."

Mexico Plans 'NRA' Law

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 11—(By U. P.)—President Rodriguez went on the air Jan. 9 to carry an appeal for minimum wage law for Mexico. These would embody some of the ideas of the NRA of the United States. He urged the public to get behind the law as a means of elevating the standard of living and help pull the country out of the depression.

Towers as High as Brooklyn Bridge

Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Engineers. Cram & Ferguson, Consulting Architects

Architects' Drawing of New Bourne Bridge Across Cape Cod Canal

Another Highway Bridge Will Be Similar But Smaller and the Projected Railway Bridge Will Be the Vertical Lift Type. The Three Bridges Will Cost Approximately $4,000,000.

Cape Cod Bridges Given Good Start For Spring Work

Two Highway and One Railway Span to Cost About $4,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Jan. 11—Plans have been completed and contracts awarded for the building of three great bridges across the Cape Cod Canal, to cost approximately $4,000,000 when finished.

According to Lieut.-Col. Richard Park, district engineer for the United States War Department in charge of the work, contracts already awarded total $3,107,430 and provide for the building of a highway bridge at Bourne 3235 feet east of the existing Bourne Bridge and another at Sagamore, approximately 2500 feet west of the present Sagamore Bridge. The third is to be a railway bridge of the vertical lift type to be built 60 feet east of the present structure at Buzzards Bay. Contracts for the superstructure of this bridge have not been entered into as yet.

Allowance is being made in construction of the bridges, for widening the Cape Cod Canal, and the Engineering Corps is coöperating with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works in planning new highway links to connect with existing routes. All work is expected to be completed and highways and bridges open to traffic by Jan. 1, 1935.

Actual Operations Under Way

Actual operations are already in process at Bourne and Buzzards Bay. Surveyors are at work and land on both sides of the canal is being prepared for the piers. Machinery, tools, piling, cement, and supplies of all kinds are collecting on the sites, and the number of workers employed is mounting daily. By spring hundreds of concrete and steel workers and many divers will be needed.

The P. J. Carlin Construction Company of New York is building the substructures of the two highway bridges to cost $1,337,700 and the American Bridge Company of Pittsburgh, Penna., is constructing the superstructures to cost $1,444,730. Contract for the substructure of the railway bridge has just been awarded to C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, New Haven, Conn., and the Blakeslee Rollins Corporation, Boston, Mass. These two concerns submitted a joint low bid of $325,000. It is expected that contracts for the superstructure will be ready for award March 1.

The two highway bridges will be about a mile closer together and in height above high water equal the Brooklyn Bridge of New York. They are being built under provisions made for public works according to the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933.

Plans by Boston Firm

Plans for the Government were made by the Boston firm of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, consulting engineers. The architectural work concerning the appearance of the bridges was done by Cram & Ferguson. When completed the old bridges are to be removed.

Details of highway connecting links to the new bridges have been worked out and provide for the expenditure of approximately $500,000 additional for new roads, sidewalks, traffic circles, etc. All roads are to be 40 feet, or four lanes wide, the same width as the bridges. Sidewalks are to be six feet wide and there is to be a walk on the easterly side of the Sagamore Bridge and on the westerly side of the Bourne. Specifications for lighting include two airplane beacons, one for the topmost point of each center span.

Construction of the bridges has caused considerable comment among natives of the Cape, according to Colonel Park. Estimates as to the number of workmen needed range all the way from 200 to 5000 in daily conversation, but it is certain that the work will mean the solution of the unemployment problem for towns in the vicinity and also bring in many outside skilled workers as well.

Boston Blue Eagles Receive 'Key to City'

Boston business houses have given virtually 100 per cent coöperation to the President's reëmployment agreement under the NRA, Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, reports.

Figures compiled by the research and statistics department of the board show that enrollment under the Blue Eagle in Boston was 21,014 businesses signing.

Measured against the 1931 census of manufacturers, the enrollment of the manufacturing field is a full 100 per cent, while the retail enrollment is nearly 94 per cent, it was stated.

Chinese Sends Greeting On Silk to Suffield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFIELD, Conn., Jan. 11—From Changsha, China, to Suffield, Conn., came this week a message of congratulation to the Suffield School on the attainment of its centennial, celebrated in the fall.

Worked in black on white silk, the message was from the students of Yali (Yale-in-China) Secondary School, and it was the latest development in relations between the two schools started last June. The message is in English but Chinese characters are worked into the corners of the silk. It hangs in the office of Headmaster Brownell Gage, for more than 20 years provost of Yale-in-China, before he came to Suffield.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1419kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	N. E. Agriculture....	Varieties; popular.	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Boston Opera Club	popular	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady....	program	All-American Boy.	Stamp Adventurers
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Sam Curtis chat..	Trio; Chore Man..	Melody Mart .....
6:00	"Hickory Nuts".....	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports...	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	NBC dance music....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	Local dance music.	"Arthur Herbert".
6:45	Lowell Thomas.....	Southernaires	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute program...	Myrt and Marge...	Reports! news.....
7:15	"Robin Hood," sketch	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill	Dance music.....
7:30	Carlos Gardel, barí-	After Dinner Revue	Street of Dreams..	Italian Echoes.
7:45	tone; orchestra.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter.....	native program..
8:00	Captain Diamond's	Vallee Orchestra;	EdithMurray,songs	Mandolin group...
8:15	Adventures, sketch..	guest soloists;	Edwin C. Hill.....	N. E. Council talk.
8:30	NBC talk series.....	stars of the stage	Voice of America;	Rhythm Twins...
8:45	Joe and Bateese	and screen.....	talks; music.....	Local dance music
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance music.....
9:15	dramatic sketch...	Show Boat; Win-	Benchley; music...	Reports; news ...
9:30	Eddy Duchin and	ninger; soloists;	"The World Goes	California Melo-
9:45	his orchestra.....	skit; orchestra...	to War," skeich.	dies; popular....
10:00	New England Sled	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Sam Bittell and
10:15	Dog Club program..	Orchestra; Deems	chestra; soloists.	his orchestra.....
10:30	Local dance music...	Taylor; solo	Camera Man talk.	News Service ....
10:45	News flashes	specialties	Reports; news....	Warnow Orch..
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news....	Bruins - Chicago	soloist; quartet..
11:15	The Poet Prince.....	NBC soloist.....	hockey report....	From Buenos Aires
11:30	William Scotti and	Enric Madriguera	Russian soloists	Sign off .....
11:45	his orchestra.....	and his orchestra	and orchestra....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI. Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB. Music of Franz Schubert, recordings by John McCormack, tenor, and Victor Salon Group.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, and Orchestra Chorus; Sylvan Levin, director; Mendelssohn Glee Club, Bruce Carey, director, and soloist. From Academy of Music.
2:45 WBZ. Words and Music: soloists and narrator.
3:30 WEEI. Women's Radio Review: Mrs. Hugh Bradford, speaker; orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, "Benefits of NRA Codes," Forrest Neal, Laundry Owners Bureau.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; piano duo; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatized news of the week.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Looks for a Dream," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; soloists; vocal groups; Shields's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Melodic Strings," Alexander Chuhaldin, director, from Canada.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ. Symphonic Band: Stefan Sopkin, violinist; narrator.
10:00 WEEI. "First Nighter" sketch. "Three Dine With Death."
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; concert orchestra.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by A. Hervey Bathurst, C. S. B., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). New musical comedy with settings and costumes that draw applause themselves. Nancy McCord and Guy Robertson do justice to some good numbers. Betty Starbuck and Andrew Tombes provide comedy and dances. 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). Sixth play of the American Theater Society series. Reviewed on Tuesday. 8:30.

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Pauline Frederick and Helene Millard in a thrilling Edgar Wallace detective-mystery play. 8:30.

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). A new farce by Hardwick Nevin, presented by Raymond Moore, of the Cape Playhouse, Dennis. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat" and "Olden's Big Moment," with El Brendel. Not yet seen. Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:57, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:15, 4:08, 7:05, 9:58.

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Vincent Youmans' music, with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire dancing to it, features this picture. An entertainment is given on the wings of planes zooming over Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Fog," with Mary Brian and a group of others moving through a mysterious story on an ocean liner. "Amos 'n' Andy" in person. 10:25 a. m., 1:30, 4:26, 7:34.

METROPOLITAN — Will Rogers and Zasu Pitts in "Mr. Skitch." Mary McCormic, of opera fame, sings "Macushla" and "My Hero." Sevitzky's orchestra delves into the realms of Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway. 11 a. m., 1:56, 4:44, 7:34, 10:34.

STATE—Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals." Not being reviewed. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard. Also Charles Ruggles in "Goodbye Love." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:35.

MODERN—"Alice in Wonderland." 9:05, 11:50 a. m.; 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"City of Contracts," views of New York; "The Clown Dies," short mystery film; "Merrie Melody" cartoon; "Little Miss Mischief," a day in the life of a baby; other shorts and two news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Philadelphia. 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Sanders Theater, Cambridge). 8.

ANDERSON AND SCIONTI—Two-piano recital in Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

Y. W. C. A.—"Understanding Ourselves." Lecture by Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott. 7.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—"The Passing of the Old West," described by Col. Charles Wellington Furlong. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Romance of Food," by Franklin H. Smith. Open meeting of the Field and Forest Club. Talk is illustrated by movies showing crops of all kinds in different parts of the world and the preparation of foods made from them. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Phillip Barry's "You and I," given by Esther M. Doyle, dramatic interpreter. 8:15.

DR. ERIK GUTKIND—Lectures on "The Ark. Is a Cataclysm of Man Inevitable?" Hotel Bellevue. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). Arnold Schoenberg, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Our Prehistoric Monsters," 10 a. m. and 1:30; "The Daily Life of the Eskimo," 11 a. m.; "The Making and Mining of Coal," 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Van der Weyden," Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard lectures on Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." 5.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Mrs. Ruth Wolfe Fuller lectures on "Current Books in Review." 10:45 a. m.

Rice Crop Jumps $560,000

The Colusa County, Calif., rice crop for 1933 was valued at $1,141,000, which was an increase of $560,000 over 1932.

Doubtful Dollar Called Shadow On Boston Business

Dennett Lists 'Facts' and 'Fallacies' Causing Doubts

A broadside of criticism against President Roosevelt's monetary and economic policies as causing "a cloud of uncertainty that is seriously retarding recovery" was fired last night by Mr. Carl P. Dennett, Boston business leader.

Speaking before the Employers' Association of Eastern Massachusetts at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Dennett announced a truly balanced national budget in 1936 as the second major objective of the National Economy League.

"With an uncertain monetary policy and a doubtful dollar," he said, "business men are unwilling to make future commitments or to start new enterprises. Under these conditions the normal flow of capital into industry and constructive enterprises is seriously impaired and to a considerable extent stopped."

Mr. Dennett said policies causing doubt include:

1. Although President Roosevelt is committeed to sound currency, he has been given authority to inflate the currency, to print paper money, remonetize silver, and to reduce the gold content of the dollar.

2. The dollar has been debased in international exchange about 40 per cent.

3. If we return to a gold basis, we do not know what the gold content of the dollar will be.

4. The Federal Government is spending huge sums, vastly greater than have ever been spent before. Many expenditures now being made are frankly experimental and may prove barren of results.

5. The recent attempt by the Federal Government to refund the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds was a failure.

Mr. Dennett listed among the fallacies in the President's policies:

1. That all debts should be paid off with dollars of the value of 1926.

2. That inflation of the currency will restore permanent prosperity.

3. The statement by one of the principal advisers to the Administration that "the relative supply of gold affects purchasing power of gold in exactly the same way and by practically the same amount that the supply of wheat, hay, oats, cotton, hogs and cattle affect their purchasing power.

4. That inflation can be controlled.

5. That artificially changing commodity prices and currency values by legislative edict can create a sound basis for recovery.

Mr. Dennett attacked the commodity dollar as not conducive to confidence, as of no stable value in international exchange and as affording an almost sure profit for speculators. The securities bill, in its present form, he criticized as unsound, unfair and unworkable.

He added that the majority of the country wants a balanced budget and deplores inflation, pledging the National Economy League to make these desires known at Washington and elsewhere.

Winter to Direct Massachusetts CWA

Mr. Dwight R. Winter, new executive director of the Massachusetts Civil Works Administration, assumed office today. Mr. Winter, former Springfield Mayor, was one of four CWA officials appointed by Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state CWA board.

Mr. Howard G. Philbrick of Brookline was named assistant director, Mr. Clarence A. Bingham of Norwood, special assistant director, and Mr. Theodore Torrey of Amesbury, chief accountant. Appointment of these men, who will take care of details formerly in the hands of the CWA board, was approved by Washington last night, Mr. Bartlett announced. The board will continue to function.

Van der Lubbe Executed

LEIPZIG, Ger., Jan. 11 (AP)—Marinus van der Lubbe, the young Dutch brickmason convicted of high treason in the German Reichstag building fire trial, was beheaded Jan. 10 in Leipzig Prison, where he had been held since conviction.

At the last moment, President von Hindenburg refused to grant a pardon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, with slight temperature change tonight and Friday; lowest temperature near or slightly below 35; moderate southwest and west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder Friday and in north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer Friday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds, diminishing Friday, and fair weather tonight and Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:22 p. m., Friday 7:41 a. m. Height of tides 8.4 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:51 p. m.

Parsons Defends Ely From Attacks On Parole Policy

Says Governor Uses Rare Caution and Judgment in Freeing Prisoners

By **W. Clifford Harvey**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Why Gov. Joseph B. Ely, in the face of public censure and recurring crime waves, continues his unremitting policy of pardoning criminals at the rate of some 50 a year, is explained today by a man whose judgment in such matters is held in high esteem throughout New England.

Well aware of a public restlessness that seems plunging toward reckless condemnation, not only of Governor Ely, but also of the entire parole and pardon system, Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, former Commissioner of Correction, offers the quieting assurance that executive clemency to prisoners under the present administration is sound and discriminately administered.

Unchecked operations of a gang of criminals in Greater Boston tend to pyramid charges of tactlessness against the Governor for loosing long-term criminals from prison into an already harassed society.

But to listen to Mr. Parsons, one gets a wholly different and probably far more accurate slant on the executive prison policy. He sees the Governor pouring over the records of every man held eligible for pardon. He sees the state's chief executive, not as the alleged tool of politics, but as a humane official trying with measurable success to single out the non-vicious from the hard-boiled prisoners to give them another chance at useful citizenship.

Fantastic Basis Denied

He learns, too, that the Governor never pardons, as is charged, on some fantastic basis—instead he has his own well-devised system for determining the worthy which positively excludes from pardon privileges the man convicted of armed robbery; that type of criminal arousing momentary public agitation.

But what of the criminals pardoned by Governor Ely who again attack society?

Therein, says Mr. Parsons, is the unjust gauge used by the public to determine the right or wrong of paroles and pardons. In the nature of things, he said, there must be some failures. But for every paroled criminal that returns to jail, a half-dozen at least become decent citizens. Yet, it is the one who is caught again that the public hears about—not the half-dozen whose records go into the files of the Department of Correction, where the Governor goes to extract a bit of personal satisfaction.

How is the public to know, for instance, that Prisoner Number 10, a pardoned murderer, highly respected until he committed his crime during an uncontrolled moment, returned to his jeweler's business and won back his self-respect and the good will of his friends? Mr. Parsons knows of this case and of countless others who have had their chance—and triumphed.

Mistaken Idea of Leniency

"The public has a mistaken concept of parole and pardon as leniency," the former commissioner declared, "whereas they are now essential parts of our corectional system with the humane purpose, not of reversing the action of the courts, but of helping a man to help himself when he is faced with a world that is set against him.

"His freedom is a qualified one depending largely on the caliber of our parole officers. In itself, parole is a valuable disciplinary measure, since it is a goal attainable only through a stiff course in self-control.

"Parole is no longer an adjunct of the institution where the prisoner is kept. Neither is it wholly dependent, as in the past, on institutional behavior. The most progressive advances in penology have been made in the direction of knowing more thoroughly the individual and thus more intelligently to diagnose his fitness for parole. In all my experience, I know of no one who has come nearer to this true conception of the application of pardoning power than Governor Ely."

Better Officers Needed

Right in line with his advocacy of the parole system, Mr. Parsons emphasized a need for more capable parole officers, an increase in their numbers, and some more effective way of selecting them than through the civil service.

As for criticism of the Governor—that paroles and pardons encourage crime because the criminal can hope for commutation of his sentence—this is all bosh, says Mr. Parsons.

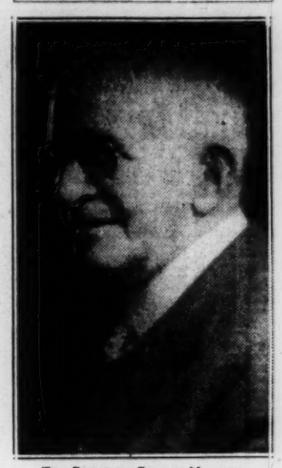
Men about to commit murder or robbery do not look that far ahead, he pointed out. Their whole calculation, if there is any at all, is on the basis, he added, of a "get-away." And he concluded, "Increase the certainty of arrest and crime will diminish proportionately."

Canadian Silver Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — The first silver concentrating mill in the Great Bear Lake silver and radium field in the Northwest Territory has been put into operation and is capable of handling 50 tons of silver ore a day.

Advocate of Parole



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Herbert C. Parsons

Former Commissioner of Correction in Massachusetts

Skyscraper Wastage Cut by Closer Study Of Wind Pressure

New methods of analyzing stress in building frames due to wind forces have been worked out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. John B. Wilbur of the civil engineering department. Great savings in the construction costs are expected to result from more accurate computations of wind loads carried by the framework of buildings, particularly of the skyscraper type.

In the past, engineers have calculated wind forces approximately and then just added extra material to make certain the framework was sufficiently strong. This method is necessarily wasteful of material, Dr. Wilbur explained, and using the new methods of calculation extra material need not be added.

Because tall buildings must be designed to resist great winds, the problem of providing safety and freedom from sway in such structures is one of great importance to engineers. Analysis of stresses due to wind is complicated because the stress in each member of the framework depends upon the makeup of every column and girder in the entire framework.

Dr. Wilbur discussed his methods before the designers' section of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers last night in Tremont Temple, explaining that he takes into consideration the makeup of the units of a building frame in such a way as to avoid the use of simultaneous equations, thus gaining results which are more accurate than those of the methods now in general use. The formula used is one which has been proved workable in routine computations.

Politics Impair TVA, Power Expert Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 11—Charging that effectiveness of the Tennessee Valley Authority was greatly impaired by political pressure, Mr. George Otis Smith, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, in addressing economic groups at Colby College yesterday, deplored federal operation of public utilities.

While asserting his high regard for men administering the project, Mr. Smith declared that already they were being forced into unbusinesslike procedures by political considerations.

Questioned concerning the St. Lawrence waterways, the former power commissioner stated that some 15 years ago he had strongly advocated this development because the over-burdened railroads could not handle the grain traffic and because that section of the country needed more electric power. "The situation today," he said, "is just the reverse, since the railroads are sadly in need of all the freight they can get and the Niagara Falls power plants supply all needed current."

China to Resist Throne for Pu Yi In Manchoukuo

Japanese Pledge Military Aid in Changes Planned for Sponsored State

NANKING, China, Jan. 10 (AP)—A high government official said today "a firm stand" would be taken against announced plans of the Japanese to make Mr. Henry Pu Yi the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

First reports of the contemplated establishment of a throne in the Japanese-assisted state of Manchoukuo were termed as "gossip" and "an absurd fantasy." Today, however, officialdom began to take the reports more seriously.

PEIPING, Jan. 10 (AP)—Japan will guarantee aid in protecting Manchoukuo under government changes through which Mr. Henry Pu Yi will become emperor, it was disclosed here today.

Members of the Japanese legation said features of the coming changes would be:

Enthronement of Mr. Pu Yi, present Chief Executive, once the child ruler of all China, revision of the Constitution and amendment of the Japanese - Manchoukuo protocol, pledging Japan's military and naval aid in protecting the state.

The date for the government alterations has not been made known, but dispatches from Tokyo indicated Pu Yi's coronation would be March 1.

The broad declaration of principles issued when Manchoukuo was founded in 1932 after the Japanese offensive in Manchuria will remain Manchoukuo's fundamental policy, legation attachés said.

The capital will remain at Hsinking (Changchun). No change is planned in the flag—the old five-barred Manchu banner, emblazoned in one corner with the rising sun of Japan.

It also is expected that Mr. Pu Yi's salary will be increased from 1,000,000 Chinese dollars (about $340,000 currently) to 5,000,000 or about $1,700,000 a year.

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The Editor's Puzzle

219

"After leaving Joppa," said the lecturer, ~~the land through which we~~ ~~traveled for the ensuing~~ days ~~that followed had all the appearance of having been~~ parched country and ~~dried up for evidently lack of water~~.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Unified Economy To Be Big Aim Of Little Entente

New Central European Organization Urged by Benes at Conclave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 10—The Little Entente economic conference has the task of proving to the world that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania can cooperate economically as well as politically, Dr. Eduard Beneš declared in his opening speech here yesterday.

The business of the conference, Dr. Beneš said, is to show the way to a definite building up of a new international economic organization in central Europe. Such an achievement, he added, would not merely serve the exclusive needs of the three states concerned, but it means much for the neighbors also.

Discussions here are concentrating on improved post, rail, water and air transport between the three countries, unification of the economic, trade and legal institutions, the establishment of new organizations for industrial and agricultural coöperation.

Little Entente critics are watching these deliberations carefully, since they have always maintained that both the economic and the geographical structure of these three states are such that nothing of lasting value is possible.

They hold that Yugoslavia and Roumania are mainly agricultural exporting countries, whereas Czechoslovakia is about 40 per cent industrial, 40 per cent agricultural, and unable to serve therefore as a market for their exports.

France Aroused By Bond Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

political opponents seized upon the question as an opportunity for embarrassing the Cabinet. Obvious attempts were made in newspapers which expressed the views of certain political groups to magnify the faults of the Administration and stir up the public.

A number of interpellations were brought up in the Chamber of Deputies demanding that the Government state its policy in view of the alleged laxity and complicity of various officials. It was in order that the Government would be freer to face these political attacks that M. Dalimier finally resigned.

But as in America, so in France, the real problem does not lie in these particular cases of alleged administrative corruption. In America it is now generally acknowledged that the underlying evil is the complex and unwieldy judicial system which makes speedy justice almost an impossibility, as well as the interrelationship between politics, police and courts. In France the press is proclaiming almost unanimously that the fundamental trouble lies in the public's toleration—and indeed encouragement—of a system which while not peculiarly French is very highly developed in France.

This system is difficult to define. The recent Government communiqué referred to it as "the blameworthy meddling with public servants." Almost every public official is generally regarded by his electors as a person whose primary job is to do little favors for his friends.

This rendering of small favors of various sorts has become almost an ironbound tradition of French political life. In fact it is the bane of the average deputy's existence and the fault for its perpetuation is much more on the side of the people than of their representatives.

These interventions, these little favors, are seldom important, but they are very widespread. They open the door to serious corruption in certain instances and make the elimination of graft extremely difficult simply because such a large part of the community is involved to some degree in this system of privileges and favors.

Reorganization of the French police and various legislative projects designed to establish closer control over the courts and protect the savings of small investors are regarded as the first step necessary toward eliminating the disadvantages of this system. Doubts are expressed whether the reform will cut deeply enough to correct underlying errors.

It is generally agreed that the efficacy of projects of reorganization and reform depends almost entirely on the extent to which public feeling is awake to the danger of the situation and on whether it will remain aroused long enough to see that the proposed changes are effectively carried out.

Music

Bauer-Gabrilowitsch

Under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Messrs. Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave a two-piano recital yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The program: Mozart, Sonata in D; Bach, "Italian" Concerto; Schumann, Two Etudes in canon form; Schubert, Andantino varié and Rondo brilliant; Albeniz, "Fête-Dieu à Séville;" Saint-Saëns, Scherzo.

It is indeed a happy circumstance which brings these masters of pianistic art into piano-playing juxtaposition. Also, a most interesting experiment in the fusion of two great personalities. When a man has successfully followed a solo career for as long a time as either one of these gentlemen, it is reasonable to assume that he may have acquired artistic idiosyncrasies not easily subdued. The performance yesterday morning demonstrated not only that a successful fusion of personalities may be accomplished, but also that additional excellencies in performance may be developed.

To single out individual instances of such excellencies would be to analyze in detail each number on the program; yet mention must be made of the exquisite performance of the Mozart sonata, in which each player perfectly complemented the other, especially in the hauntingly beautiful Andante. One must also commend the delicate performance of the second of the pair of Schumann études. Nevertheless, when brilliance and power were called for, it came with dazzling swiftness—witness the Schubert Rondo brilliant or the Scherzo by Saint-Saëns. In all, a program which will, undoubtedly linger long in the memory of the large and very enthusiastic audience.

Leonard Shure

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mr. Leonard Shure, pianist, made his Boston début as a recitalist, playing the following program: Schubert, "Wanderer" Phantasie, Op. 15; Brahms, Phantasien, Op. 116; Schumann, Sonata, Op. 14 in F minor.

At a recent concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Shure appeared as assisting artist, and at that time it was generally conceded that he showed no inconsiderable talent for playing the piano. Last night his evident talent was again apparent, in the matters of both strength and technic. Mr. Shure seems to feel that his instrument is percussive, and must therefore be vigorously attacked. Or possibly he at present leans toward those compositions which lend themselves more readily to percussive enthusiasm. Not that there were no moments of quiet beauty. The few occasions on which Mr. Shure allowed himself and his audience the enjoyment of a melody well sung presaged the best sort of things which no doubt will come from him when he has learned the art of balancing his various talents. There will also be more enjoyment on the part of his audience when he shall have overcome a few disturbing mannerisms which now detract considerably from his performance. His audience gave him tumultuous applause.

G. M. S.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Not a Blackball

One of the responsibilities in public office—or "plums," as the irreverent often term such positions—made the hurdle of the Executive Council yesterday, and that's *some* hurdle these days on Beacon Hill.

Senator James E. Warren's appointment as superintendent of the State Farm at Bridgewater by Frederick J. Dillon, Commissioner of Correction, was approved by the Council.

Senator Warren's selection got by the Council without a blackball! That's going quite a distance just now.

Senator Warren has been in the Senate from the Fifth Essex District. He's been before the public since 1923 and he started in on the stage as a Representative. Promotion to the upper legislative house came in 1928.

That Middlesex Shrievalty

The Executive Council, just to balance things and to serve notice on Governor Ely that he can't have his own way all the time with a Republican Council, failed to take any action on His Excellency's appointment of Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell to be Sheriff of Middlesex County, in the position so long held by the veteran of veteran sheriffs, John R. Fairbairn.

It is just plain politics that is holding up this Garrity appointment, Governor Ely has more than intimated. But the Council remains grimly silent when this jibe is thrust at it. The Governor recalled that the only Garrity failure he could recall, so far as ability is concerned, was the fact that the late Sheriff Fairbairn had beaten Mr. Garrity out at the polls for the shrievalty in that strong Reepublican County of Middlesex.

The Mayor's Own

Mayor Mansfield will not have to worry any more about where his official car is parked. He'd been having some trouble about where he could store the auto when he was mayoring in City Hall.

But Mr. Mansfield has ways of his own.

In some diplomatic way the fact that Mr. Mansfield's car had no regular parking place near City Hall became known to Joseph A. Conry. Mr. Conry is Traffic Commissioner of Boston. He was made just this by Mayor James M. Curley when he handled the municipal scepter.

Mr. Conry is something of a diplomat in his own right. He had been for many years the Boston Consul for Russia and he knows the ropes of diplomatic finnesse.

Traffic Commissioner Conry wasted no time. It was, to him, unthinkable that the Mayor of Boston should have any little worries as to where he should leave his car while busy with Boston's tangled affairs. He had the space in the rear of City Hall near the basement entrance white-marked "Mayor's Official Parking Space."

He Might Be Willing

John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, has handed Governor Ely a tentative plan for the establishment in Washington of a Massachusetts State Government branch office to act as a clearing house for the Bay State's growing interests at the National Capital.

The former Mayor of the "Bigger, Better, Busier" Boston slogans of a generation almost gone by is not so busy these days. Perhaps he might be willing to represent Massachusetts' multi-interests under the shadow of that great white dome?

Hall Is Appointed

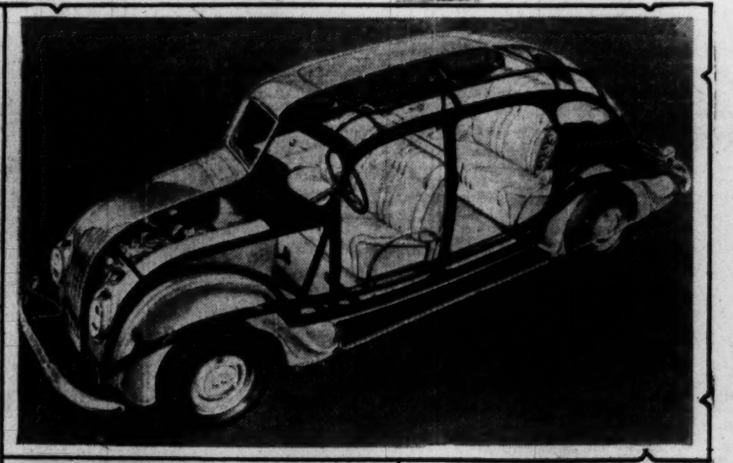
Mayor Mansfield announced today the going of John P. Englert, for the last four years Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the coming of Roscoe Gleason Hall as the new superintendent.

Mr. Hall went to the Boston publis schools when he was a youngster. When he grew bigger, he went to the famous old Boston English High and he topped off all this by taking the course at the Lowell Textile School.

In business, here in Boston, he is active in real estate as a broker. He's done this so long and so well, they say, that he's regarded as an expert in valuing real estate. Even cautious old Uncle Sam has employed Mr. Hall from time to time. The last time was when locations in the vicinity of the new Post Office building were to be valued.

He belongs to the First Corps of Cadets and several other up-to-date organizations.

Boring Through the Air Makes for Riding Luxury



All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Are the Air-Flow Cars

Top Left: This Shows How Much More Room There Is for Three People on the Back Seat of a Real Streamlined Auto. Top Right: Air-Flow De Soto Trussed Like a Bridge. Bottom: Chrysler Engineer Recording Wind Tunnel Streamline Test at Detroit Chrysler Laboratories.

Men Want Zip and Go In Cars; Women Like Luxury and Ease

Latest Air-Flow Autos Have Both Speed and Comfort, but Especial Stress Is Laid on Easy Riding and Roomy Bodies

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—"How far have this year's automobiles actually gone in aerodynamic streamlining?" is one of the questions heard at the Grand Central Palace where New York's great annual auto show is holding forth. "What have been the gains?"

The most outstanding example is the Chrysler-DeSoto line of cars known as "air flow." Five years ago Chrysler engineers decided to look into air resistance. Small wooden models of cars were built and ribbons attached to the front end. Over these a wind stream was blown. The fluttering ends of the ribbons at various places disclosed very obvious faults. Then a serious study of models in a wind tunnel was made.

Even as the transition from ordinary car lines to the streamline styled lines of the last two years had to be gradual and educational, so the transition from styling to actual streamlining had to be gradual. Thus rather than become completely revolutionary, putting the motor in the rear and starting from that basis, the Chrysler engineers, backed by the sales department, decided that the motor had to be kept in front for the present.

Many Advantages Develop

With this limitation, a streamline form was worked out similar to the lines of the car shown this year. But this was not all. When the work got under way, some striking advantages were apparent as is so often the case where function instead of fashion is allowed to pattern design.

In order to cut down the height over the rear seat to permit the sweeping downward line the seat was moved forward. Immediately it could be put lower too as the rear seats have always had to be high to give rear axle clearance which in turn made the backs of the bodies the highest point, just the reverse of what it should be for streamlining.

With the seat brought forward and lowered, the front seat was also moved forward. This meant the engine in turn had to be moved forward to permit leg room for the front seat. Since the wheelbase had to be kept short for economy and ease of handling this put the motor over the front axle.

Then it was discovered that this new setup entirely changed the distribution of weight. The passengers all rode between the front and rear wheels where road motion is felt the least and thus the riding made easier. Rear seats have been noted for their bad riding qualities. The weight of the engine over the front axle gave a new balance holding the front end of the car down so that it didn't bounce so on bumps, this bouncing so timing with the rear wheel springing in the usual car that it develops a double throw or pitch which is most uncomfortable.

Make New Riding Comfort

The long sloping area behind the rear seat gave a large compartment for storing baggage and put its weight and the weight of the gasoline tank over the rear axle, balancing out the motor weight in front. The normal duty changes in the number of passengers carried thus did not affect the balance as the passenger weight, light or heavy, was centered. This distribution of weight plus the lowered center of gravity plus the rear seat well ahead of the rear axle gave new riding comfort.

Then a leaf was borrowed from the airplane engineers' book, a most logical one which it seems should have been adopted long ago in the motor industry. Instead of a big heavy platform on which a body was placed, a trusslike structure acting as car frame and body frame combined, was built, much like the fuselage of an airplane.

Bridges are not built of a single flat platform of heavy beams, where any distance has to be spanned. The weight necessary for strength would be tremendous, making the bridge expensive. Most of the weight would be used for carrying the great weight of the bridge itself. Thus the truss bridge. Thus the airplane fuselage. And thus the new Chrysler car frame.

With this frame, adding no more weight to the car, 40 times the strength against twisting or getting out of alignment is obtained. This means that the possibility of doors sticking and squeaks developing, due to body stresses, is eliminated to all intents and purposes.

Wind Roar Cut 60 Per Cent

Another advantage was that with the widest part of a streamline form forward, the front seat now holds three people with comparative ease. When traveling at high speed in the conventional car, even though the motor is suddenly stopped, a steady roar and vibration will be noticed. This is due to the wind or air sweeping in and out around the body, forming eddy currents and whipping vibration right into the ride.

With streamlining to smooth out the air flow this wind noise is reduced 60 per cent. Even some of the cars which have had better example of streamline styling have been able to get quite a reduction in this wind noise.

Finally, the choice of advantages taken by the Chrysler engineers is interesting. The saving made by their airflow which they claim cuts down 40 per cent of the normal resistance, could be turned into three channels: speed, economy or comfort. These could be obtained singly or a combination in modified form.

With a public used to paying the present rate of car upkeep and a speed of 80 miles an hour possible with even the smaller cars, it was decided to put the saving into comfort. Now the riding comfort had already been greatly benefited by the new weight distribution plus better springing. Thus the additional comfort was obtained in the form of increased body size.

Boudoirs on Wheels

Thus in the DeSoto which has a wheelbase around 117 inches, the body is the same size as it would be on a conventional car with a wheelbase of 137 inches. Thus a large roomy interior is obtained. There are the technically inclined people, particularly the men, who would have liked the savings to have been in "gas" consumption or higher speed. But women today are playing a dominating part in the car market.

When automobiles took the people out of the dust and put them into closed bodies, tastefully decorated, motoring started on its real boom. And this was because the luxury and comfort found a great feminine market.

The men may drive the cars but the car is like an extension of the home, is part of the family budget, and the wives have a lot to say about it. So as long as the man can get the horsepower to talk about, and the speed to give him a kick in handling the car, the women get carte blanche on the riding comfort, roominess and interior qualities of the car.

Thus the choice of the Chrysler engineers and sales department in making their streamline saving appeal to a feminine market may be considered wise. And particularly since an observation at the show indicates that men are much more conventional than women, that women like new things and will try them first and this includes the inherent exterior styling of these cars which although unusual is certainly pleasing in many ways, the "why" of the new airflow cars has a convincing answer.

The next and last article will deal with some of the streamline points that could be improved on the current cars and some of the possible trends in next year's designs.

Lower Water Rates Promised in Newton

Water rates will drain less money from pockets of Newton residents this year.

Mr. Richard H. Ellis, Newton water commissioner, speaking before the New England Water Works Association at the Hotel Kenmore, yesterday, announced that the rates would be cut from 22½ cents a 100 cubic feet to 20 cents, the second reduction in three years.

The lower rate, he said, is the result of reorganization of the Administration, maintenance and equipment of the department carried out in connection with Newton's four-year plan of water development. The new program, started in 1931, is saving $17,000 a year in developing and delivering water, which in a decade will cover the $199,350 spent for installation of equipment.

Hitler Exile Offered Connecticut College Chair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 11—Dr. Max Sulzbacher of Berlin has been offered a newly established research chair in agricultural chemistry at the Connecticut State College, it was announced today. He is internationally known as a biochemist, and is one of many German scholars forced out of the educational field by the anti-Jewish policies of the National Socialists.

If the invitation is accepted, his salary will be paid in part by a contribution from the Association in Aid of Displaced German Scholars and in part by a fund subscribed by members of the Connecticut State faculty, 30 of whom have made voluntary subscriptions.

Liquor Selling In State Stores New York Plan

Desmond's Bill Follows Municipal League's Model Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10—The present State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is abolished and a New York State Liquor Control Authority is created in a bill which Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R.) of Newburgh, introduced today. This Authority would establish a system of liquor stores owned by the State and is similar to the Quebec liquor control law. The bill would eliminate private profit from the sale of liquor and bring an estimated revenue of about $42,000,000 a year to the State.

Senator Desmond said today he was aware his bill would meet strong objection from persons opposed to the State going into the liquor business.

"It is a question of balancing advantages against disadvantages in regard to any method of liquor control and distribution," he continued. "While I have no criticism of the way Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney and his associates are administering the present law, I believe the statute is utterly inadequate and ought to be repealed and a better law promptly substituted. If we do not, the old saloon will soon be reestablished in New York State, with all its attendant evils."

Three trustees would govern the Authority proposed by Senator Desmond. The chairman would receive a salary of $15,000 a year and his two associates $10,000 each. A general manager would be paid $20,000 a year. All of the net profits of the Authority obtained from the sale of liquor would go into the State's coffers. Beer and light wines could be sold freely, however, throughout the State by private vendors and with very few restrictions. Local option provisions are incorporated in Senator Desmond's bill.

Substantially all of the provisions of the so-called model liquor-control bill prepared by a committee of the National Municipal League, of which Mr. Frank O. Lowden, one-time Governor of Illinois, was chairman, are incorporated in the Desmond bill. Senator Desmond also was a member of that committee.

"Our committee," said Senator Desmond, "also had the help of experts who assisted in the liquor control studies made by the Rockefeller Commission. The bill, which I have introduced represents mainly the ideas of these experts, adopted to meet New York State conditions."

Senator Desmond added that his bill was in accord with the general principles of similar legislation establishing state-owned liquor sale agencies, recently adopted in Oregon, Montana, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

CWA Aids Airport in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, civil works administrator for North Carolina, has approved an expenditure of $111,866 for the immediate expansion of Miller Municipal Airport at Winston-Salem. Of this amount, $76,067 will be paid out in wages.

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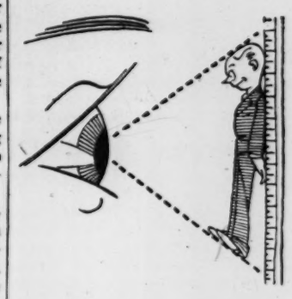
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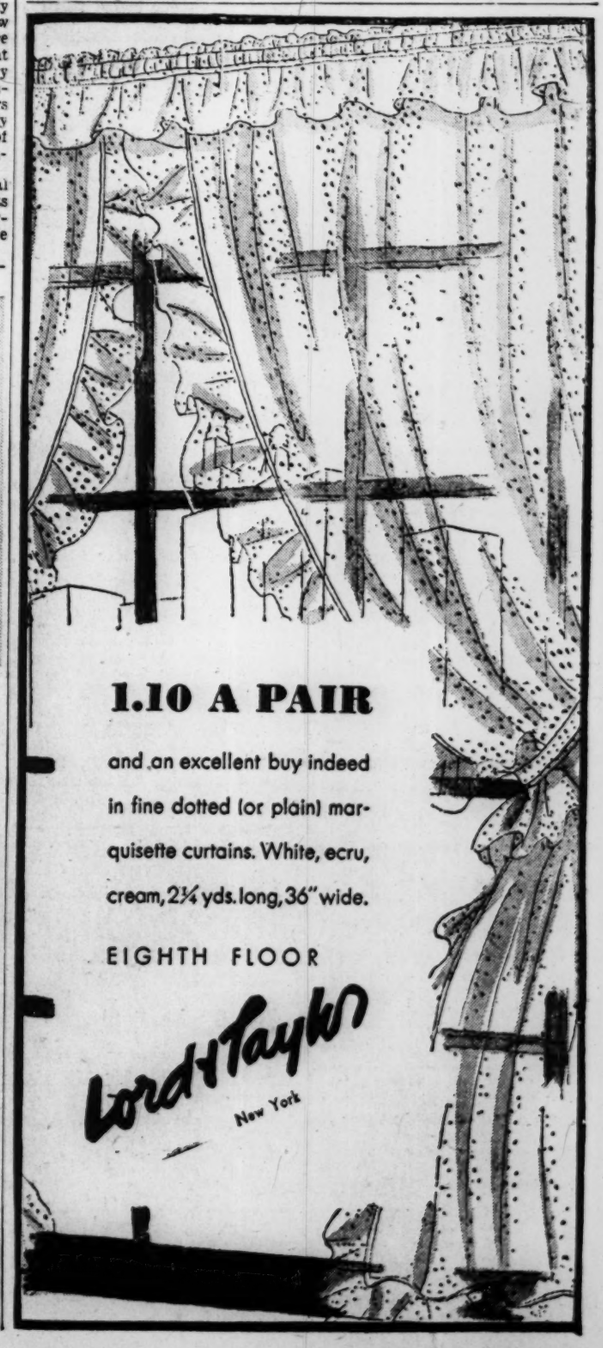
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Tilden Defeats Youthful Vines In First Match

Court Craft Beats the New Professional, Who Earned Most Points

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, who won his first amateur tennis championship way back in 1920, simply swept H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of California, who recently turned professional after winning the national amateur championship in 1932, off the court at Madison Square Garden in their first encounter, yesterday evening. The recent amateur showed fine attacking power, outscoring Tilden on earned points in every set, but the court craft and superior steadiness of the perennial star of the courts gave him the margin in every set, scored at 8—6, 6—3, 6—2, and requiring exactly one hour and five minutes of play.

In the first set, Vines took advantage of his attacking power to overtake Tilden at 4-all after the Philadelphian was leading at 4—1 and held him with service aces to 6-all. Finally Tilden broke through in the fourteenth game, when a double fault by Vines put Tilden at set point, and he netted the next ball.

The second set was a service duel, with a single break by Tilden in the fifth game. The third set went by service by wide margins to 2-all, then Tilden broke through in spite of two spectacular volleys by Vines and ran out the set in straight games. Altogether Vines scored 10 service aces to three for Tilden, and 25 placements to 15 for the winner. The total points for Tilden were 103 to 84 for Vines.

Vincent Richards and Bruce P. Barnes played each other to an 11-all tie as a curtain raiser to the main match, and a doubles match with Vines and Richards opposing Tilden and his old time amateur partner, Francis T. Hunter, which followed the main match, resulted in a victory for Vines and Richards 6—1, 6—0, with Tilden making little effort, while Richards was volleying at his best.

Ottawa Shamrocks Win

PRAGUE, Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—Ottawa Shamrocks beat a combined squad from the Slavia Club and the Lawn Tennis Club of Prague, 4 to 0, in an amateur hockey game here last night. Marshall scored once and then Shields twice in the second period. In the final session Reinhardt scored the fourth goal.

Midshipmen Elect Hutchinson

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 11 (AP)—Midshipman George Hutchinson of West Newton, Mass., yesterday was named captain of next year's cross-country team at the United States Naval Academy.

College Hockey Results

Brown 5, Northeastern 4.
Clarkson 5, Princeton 3.
Colby 5, Bowdoin 3.
Harvard 4, Boston 3.

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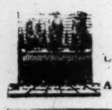
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By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sporting Editor

Bulldog Waiting for Master's Voice

THEY are certainly having a fine time trying to pick a head football coach for Yale University. First, it is said that Harry Kipke and possibly one or more of his assistants are going to try to elevate Yale to a place in the football sun next fall. Then it is said that Yale's gridiron fortunes will, as in the past, be placed in the hands of a graduate; but not Reginald D. Root, who coached the Blue this past fall. Although other Big Ten football coaches have been mentioned for the position, rumors indicate that the offer really lies between the Michigan mentors and a Yale graduate, probably former Head Coach Tad Jones.

Some time ago it was reported that Kipke was sought by some of the leading Yale graduates. At that time it was also announced that he would stay at Ann Arbor; but Michigan would without doubt step aside and let him take some other coaching position should it be to his advantage. The former Wolverine star has, however, been very successful at his alma mater. He has had splendid material to work with, and it would seem as if Yale would have to offer a large amount of money in order to get him to leave the Maize and Blue, and the limit fixed by Harvard and Yale might prevent the Eli making such an offer.

In case Kipke should handle Yale football in 1934, it would leave Harvard as the only one of the "Big Three" with a graduate as head coach. The other two would be under former Big Ten stars and coaches. But what would be still more interesting, from a Harvard and Yale point of view, is that it would find the Blue under a man who coached very much along the lines of Percy Haughton, Harvard's former head coach. Thorough drilling in the fundamentals, the use of the punt as a means of offense and playing for the breaks have been strong features of Michigan football of late years, and it would be interesting to watch Harvard combating a Yale team which was coached along lines so similar to those successfully employed by Harvard from 1908 to 1916.

There is one bad feature about this whole situation, and that is the fact that the indecision is not going to help the Yale situation a bit. The sooner the Eli names its coaching staff, the better it will be for the new coach and the success of the team next fall. And when the new coach is named, it will be up to the Yale graduates and undergraduates to forget the past and give him their undivided support.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hockey's Hold on Canadians Strong

Hockey must have a great hold on the fans of northwestern Canada, as games were played there recently with the thermometer registering between 14 and 36 degrees below zero. Followers of the National Hockey League will be interested to know that Norman "Dutch" Gainor, formerly with the Boston Bruins, is leading the league with 10 goals and eight assists to his credit, and it is generally believed that he will soon be back in the major circuit.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Closest Kind of Runnerup

Bill Bonthron, the great middle-distance runner of Princeton, has come about as close to winning a number of distinctions as anyone well could and still finish as runnerup. When he competed in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America outdoor championship meet at the Harvard Stadium last spring, he was prevented from establishing new records for the 880-yard and one-mile runs because those distances were changed to 800 and 1500 meters, respectively. Then he broke the world's record for the one-mile run only to finish as runnerup to that great Oxford runner, Jack E. Lovelock, who broke the record by even more than Bonthron. And his latest just-miss was in the awarding of the James E. Sullivan medal for 1933, when he finished runnerup to Glenn Cunningham by a single vote.

Eleonora Sears To Captain Team On English Tour

Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. of Weston on Squad Sailing in Olympic Jan. 19

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—With the selection of Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Cecilia Bowes of Philadelphia as last-minute additions, the makeup of the United States women's squash racquets team which will invade England for the championships there today was complete.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston will act as non-playing captain of the squad, which includes Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Boston, Anne Page and Mr. Crawford C. Madeira of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Agnes Lamme and Marguerite Anderson of New York, all of whom were selected some time ago.

The team is returning a visit made to the United States last year by a squad of English women.

They will sail for England on the Olympic Jan. 19.

International Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	11	2	8	43	48	24
Syracuse	10	2	9	59	51	22
Buffalo	7	7	7	48	41	21
Cleveland	10	1	7	52	47	21
London	7	3	10	34	41	17
Windsor	8	1	12	39	47	17

Result Jan. 10
Windsor 1, Buffalo 0.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y Evgs. 8:20.
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY of SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER TH., 43 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile."—The Christian Science Monitor
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Evgs. 8:45. Matinees Wed., Sat. 2:45
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BERNICE PIKE
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Proceeds to Start Anna Pavlowa Memorial Guild Scholarship Fund
MUSIC BY SYDNEY S. CAHAN
Fri., Jan. 12, 8:30 p. m.
Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00 $1.50
At Herrick's and Tyson's

SHUBERT — Tonight 8:30
A New Romantic Musical
"ALL THE KING'S HORSES"
WITH A STAR-STUDDED CAST!
Evgs. 50c to $2.50—Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50
Sat Mats. 50c to $2 Plus Tax

CLARE TREE MAJOR presents
"CINDERELLA"
REPERTORY THEATRE
Sat., Jan. 13, 10:30 A. M.—2:15 P. M.
Tickets: Herricks, Filene's, Jordan's
Box Office—Auspices B. U. Women's Council

Champions Lose First Contest In Southwest Race

Southwest Conference Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	PC
Texas Christian	1	0	59	31	1.000
Texas	1	1	58	81	.500
Southern Methodist	1	1	57	52	.500
Baylor	0	1	25	35	.000
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	.000
Rice	0	0	0	0	.000
Texas A. & M.	0	0	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11—Unlike last year's Southwest Conference basketball pennant race which the University of Texas quintet carried off with 11 victories against one defeat, the 1934 title chase is expected to be no "walk-away" for any team. This was indicated at the opening games of the season last week.

The lanky Texas Christian University quintet, which averages 6ft. 3in. in height, pierced the first hole in the champion Texas team's 1934 bunting by easily conquering the Longhorn five, 59 to 31. Led by its 6ft. 5in. forward, Richard Allison '34, who tallied 23 points, the Frogs proved to be much too tall for their down-state opponents. The Frogs at half time held a 27-to-9 advantage.

In its first two tilts of the Conference season, Southern Methodist indicated that it will be dangerous throughout the season, but hardly a serious pennant contender. The Methodist gained an unimpressive 35-to-25 victory over the Baylor University Bears in the opening Conference game of the year. Several nights later, however, the Mustangs were handed a 27-to-22 defeat by the University of Texas quintet.

The strength of Arkansas, Rice and Texas A. & M. will be tested this week, these teams having scheduled no games for the initial week of Conference play.

Outstanding in this week's contests will be the Arkansas-Texas Christian two-game series played in Fayetteville, Ark. Always the quintet with the greatest height among Southwest teams, the Razorbacks are expected to give the Horned Frog team a better fight than did the University of Texas courtmen. Despite the fact that the games will be played in Fayetteville, the Christian team will be the favorite.

Other games scheduled for this week include Texas vs. Baylor at Austin, Texas A. & M. vs. Rice at Houston, Southern Methodist vs. Rice at Houston.

Richard Allison '34, Horned Frog forward, took the lead in the Southwest Conference individual scoring race with his 23 points made in the Texas game. Close behind with 21 points is J. R. Francis '35, Texas center. However, Francis has participated in two games, while Allison has played in only one.

Indian Bowler Plays Havoc

BENARES, India, Jan. 11 (Canadian Press)—A star Indian bowler at the peak of his game played havoc with English wickets yesterday when the touring Marylebone C. C. opened a three-day match with the Vizianagram eleven. The Indian team was virtually that which represented All-India in the second test match with England. Mohamed Nissar took full revenge for a low first-inning's score of 124 runs for the Vizianagram team, getting five wickets for only 38 runs when the English came to bat. He was mainly responsible for keeping the English score to 79 runs for six wickets at the close of play. The English bowlers were fully in control during the Indian innings, Townsend getting five wickets for 30, Nichols three for 39 and Clark two for 30.

Detroit-Belgian Team Wins

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11 (AP)—Traveling 2475.9 miles in 148 hours, the team of Freddie Ottevaire of Detroit, and Stveere van Slambrouck of Belgium, won the third six-day bicycle race early today. The victory was on mileage, four others of the five teams that remained at the finish, having amassed more points by sprints. The final standings showed Reggie McNamara of Newark, N. J., and his partner, Bobby Thomas of Kenosha, Wis., second, with third place going to Al Crossley of Boston and Freddie Zack of Switzerland.

Canadian Speed Skating

MONTREAL, Jan. 11 (AP)—Official sanction for holding the Canadian invitation indoor speed skating championships at Saint John, N. B., on Feb. 13 and 13 was given by officials of the Amateur Skating Association to the New Brunswick skating Association yesterday.

New Combination Is Representing Chicago in Cage

Real Scoring Ability Is Displayed by Coach Norgren's Maroons

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—An entirely new combination has brought hopes of better basketball at University of Chicago. This outfit may not be at its best for the early games in the Big Ten championship race, but it should make a strong finish.

Real scoring possibilities are displayed by Coach N. H. Norgren's Maroons for the first time in several years, though the defense needs much improvement, as does also the general team coördination. With the real strength unavailable, the reserves lost three of four practice games.

It was thought for a time that William Haarlow '36, a record scorer in high school, would be ineligible. However, he has made the grade. Not being broken in with his mates, he has not come up to expectations, but Coach Norgren is counting heavily on him for the Conference campaign.

Haarlow is an ambidextrous player, shooting with either or both hands. He established a mark of 1200 points while at Bowen High School in this city, averaging 23.5 points a game. In one game he counted 52 points. He was the star of last year's Chicago freshman team; an expert passer and floor man as well as a sharpshooter.

Maroon fans hope to see Robert Pyle '36 work in with Haarlow at forward, though he was not seen in practice games. Both are six feet and better in height, and weigh 165 and 170, respectively. Pyle is an experienced player from the basketball state, Indiana, playing for the Vincennes High School. His basket eye seems to be as good as that of Haarlow, and they should make an effective pair.

Another forward of whom development is expected is T. E. Flinn Jr. '35, who put new vigor into the Chicago offensive late last season. He is short and light, but very enthusiastic and a good shot. He is a letter man. His brother, John Flinn '36, has broken into the lineup at guard several times, but he is also light and short.

There are several forward candidates measuring six feet or better, including R. W. Eldred '35, who played on the varsity last year; R. F. Dorsey '36, W. H. Stapleton '36 and L. H. Grandahl '36. Those of lesser height are A. E. Hoffman '36, Quentin Johnstone '36, and Charles Merrifield '35, with a year of varsity play.

Prospects at center are bright, with Gordon C. Peterson '36 making a strong showing for the regular assignment. He played football and was slow rounding into court condition. He measures 6ft. 4in., and weighs 183 pounds. He displays desirable aggressiveness, jumps well, and plays an efficient defensive game. Not quite so big and heavy is E. W. Seaborg '36, who may develop into a valuable alternate center. Grandahl may play center, and there is R. E. Langford '35, who played some last year, and R. L. Schmitz '36, who needs more seasoning. All are over six feet and Schmitz is 6ft. 5in., weighing 190 pounds.

So far the guards have displayed most scoring ability. W. J. Lang Jr. '36, scored five baskets in one game. He is five feet nine and weighs 165 pounds. Stanley M. Kaplan '36, is another new guard. He is short and light. H. J. Wegner '34, who scored eight baskets and five free throws in the preliminaries, may give way to heavier and taller candidates. Wegner is a letterman.

Two new guards of promise are Leo Oppenheim '36, six foot three, and 205 pounds, and Ray Weiss, '36, who is light but efficient and well-seasoned. Other guard candidates are E. B. Beeks '34, Maurice Gottschall '36, Gilbert Hilbrant '36, R. W. Offill '34, R. J. Wehling '36 and Richard Zacharias '36. Offill was a reserve last year.

Large National Budget Called Long Run Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is presiding over her class in civics at the Todhunter School today, just as she did when her husband was Governor of New York. She made a little excursion into politics in a speech at a dinner at the Women's City Club last night, when she assured the women that the Federal Government had not forgotten good housekeeping economics in drawing up its new budget.

Counseling the women not to worry about the size of the budget because it is a "debt for recovery," and will prevent the expenditure of even more enormous amounts in the long run, Mrs. Roosevelt continued: "If we could cut down our crime bill, our waste bill, by eliminating things which produce criminals, by so much would be lifted many other burdens from our backs in a very short time."

College Basketball Results

Alfred 35, Hobart 30.
Amherst 36, Clark 23.
Brooklyn 40, St. Francis 17.
Butler 42, Washington 26.
Colgate 39, Cornell 32.
Dartmouth 37, Providence 25.
Davidson 38, Lenoir Rhyne 29.
Duke 27, West Point 5.
East Tenn. T. 41, W. Carolina T. 30.
Erskine 31, Furman 18.
Florida 46, Georgia 20.
Franklin and Marshall 36, Muhlenberg 25.
Georgetown 40, William and Mary 29.
Georgia Tech 28, Auburn 26.
Hanover 43, Georgetown College 17.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, DeKalb T. 31.
Kearney 38, Nebraska Wesleyan 27.
Lafayette 34, Upsala 32.
Lehigh 28, Haverford 13.
Louisiana Normal 51, Millsaps 32.
Louisiana State 48, Mississippi State 23.
Lebanon Valley 42, Drexel 37.
Montana Mines 33, Gonsaga 20.
Marshall 37, Wittenberg 34.
New York 40, Rutgers 23.
N. D. State 31, Concordia 28.
North Carolina 36, Viscose 28.
Oklahoma 58, Oklahoma Aggies 33.
Pennsylvania 29, Swarthmore 12.
Penn State 37, Dickinson 21.
Rhode Island 44, Northeastern 36.
Rice Institute 31, Texas Aggies 28.
St. Benedicts 30, Tarkio 29.
St. John's (N. Y.) 32, George Wash. 30
St. Lawrence 36, Ithaca 30.
Vanderbilt 27, Clemson 25.
Wesleyan 28, Conn State 21.
Wheaton 41, Juniata 28.
Williams 33, Union 25.
Yale 41, Harvard 21.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 33, Fordham 8.

Hamm Is Victor Over Rainville In Miami Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—Marcel Rainville, Canadian Davis Cup ace, was defeated 5—7, 6—1, 8—6 yesterday by Hudson Hamm of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for the first upset of the Miami Biltmore tennis championship.

The young Floridian, battering on Rainville's backhand almost exclusively, finally pounded the Montreal star into submission to finish with a brilliant smash at the net. Rainville was seeded No. 1 of the foreign players, while Hamm was seeded seventh of the United States contestants.

Francis X. Shields of New York, top ranking player of the U. S. L. T. A., whipped Dr. Phillip Hawk of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3, after a game battle by the former national veterans champion.

Hawk carried the final four games to deuce, but was unable to withstand the hard driving of Shields. Their match opened the third round of competition yesterday afternoon on the clay courts.

Searle Barnett of Chicago, another former national veterans champion, similarly went down to defeat, losing to Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., state champion and seeded sixth, 6—0, 6—2.

Carrol Turner of Miami, seeded eighth, bettered Joe Whalen of Miami, co-holder of the state doubles title, 6—1, 6—1. Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta defeated Oscar Evans of Miami, 6—1, 6—3, with only three games in the two sets going to deuce.

The other foreign star in the tournament, Ricardo Morales, Cuban Davis Cup player and seeded two, eliminated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of New York, co-holder of the national indoor doubles title and seeded five, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

McCauliff took the second set by a series of rapid fire shots across the net, and the final set went to 7-all before Morales took the last two games, the final one at love.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, seeded fourth and defending chimpion, won 6—1, 6—1 from Ray White of Tampa, Fla., and Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, seeded two, defeated J. S. McDermott of New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles play began yesterday, with Sutter and McCauliff taking the first match from Milton Douglas and Lawrence Schwab, both of New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Shields and Morales won by default from C. Burton Craig and Gardner Mullers, both of Miami.

Whalen and McDermott defeated Joe Albree of Ithaca, N. Y., and Oscar Evans of Miami, 6—2, 6—1.

Silver Wings of Navy Flying Over Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

their long flight. The planes were in two squadrons of three ships as they passed the Golden Gate. Quickly they found their places in flying formation, a triangle, with the sixth ship bringing up the rear.

An escort of three other navy ships accompanied the sea adventurers as they left the land behind. Within a short time the squadron was over the Farallone Islands, the last bit of land the fliers will see before they reach Honolulu.

Thousands of persons gathered on the hilltops to see the giant craft, which were flying very low—just about the height of the hilltops which stand at the harbor entrance.

Then away toward the sun they flew—navy men writing a new chapter in the history of the world's aviation.

Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis of Indianapolis is in command of the squadron in ship 10-P-1. Commander Marc A. Mitcher is assistant pilot. Others in the crew of the flagship are L. P. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Fla., assistant pilot; C. S. Bolka, Cleveland, mechanic, and G. C. Eddy, Huntington, W. Va., radioman.

Crews of the other ships are:

10-P-2—Lieut. H. J. McRoberts, St. Louis, pilot and navigator; B. J. Osborne, Long Beach, Calif., assistant pilot; M. N. Cushing, Memphis, assistant pilot; R. J. Earley, Providence, mechanic, and H. C. Stempfel, Pharr, Texas, radioman.

10-P-3—Lieut. F. A. Davis, Norfolk, Va., pilot and navigator; Lieutenant-Commander George R. Henderson, assistant pilot; W. M. Ward, Buffalo, assistant pilot; A. V. Hall, San Diego, mechanic, and A. Daniels Paterson, N. J., radioman.

10-P-4—Lieut. T. D. Guinn, Atlanta, pilot and navigator; J. C. Lark, Swanville, Minn., assistant pilot; H. N. Westenhaver, Martinsburg, W. Va., assistant pilot; M. P. Staphanz, Kansas City, mechanic, and J. R. Roe, Akron, radioman.

10-P-5—Lieut. J. Perry, Greenville, S. C., pilot and navigator; J. C. McCoy, Salt Lake City, assistant pilot; J. Phillips, assistant pilot; F. V. Christy, Glendale, Calif., mechanic, and M. A. Wilhelm, York, Penna., radioman.

10-P-6—Lieut. J. K. Averill, Buffalo, pilot and navigator; G. W. Dunn, Atlanta, assistant pilot; R. Todt, Manchester, N. H., assistant pilot; S. G. Bowler, American Falls, Idaho, mechanic, and A. E. Pottage, Sutherlin, Va., radioman.

Worth Doing

While navy officials continued to look upon the flight merely as a "routine transfer," for the men involved, it will mean following a skyline that has been successfully flown only five times in history.

Two navy seaplanes tried it first in 1925 and failed, although their crews were rescued. Lieut. Lester Maitland made the jump in June, 1927, and was followed the next month by Ernest Smith. Five planes tried it in August, 1927, and only two got across. "Lost at sea" was the fate of the others.

The last successful flight was by Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith and C. P. T. Ulm in May, 1928.

Naval Review Planned in June

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt under present navy plans will review the entire United States fleet in the Hudson River at New York early in June. It will be the first review in that area since December, 1918. Tentative plans for the return of the fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic call for a start for the east coast April 9, to be followed by maneuvers in the Guantanamo, Cuba, area.

Sporting Around the Hub

IT SEEMS too bad to crowd the sport pages with the voluminous matter pertaining to the charges, counter-charges and personal reflections now being aired by the owners, managers and governors of the National Hockey League. How much more valuable and interesting it would be to the paying public to read about hockey players and games. After all, the fan does not pay his good money to see managers, owners or governors. Perhaps these parties could air their views publicly at the various gardens over the amplifiers and charge admission—but on other nights than game nights, and let the players and game alone.

♪ ♪ ♪

The more the writer reads about these league officials the more he thinks the hockey player is almost blameless for disturbances on the ice. Anytime these same officials think hockey is too rough they know how to stop it and without any fuss either.

♪ ♪ ♪

At last the famous Tilden-Vines tennis match has been played and as in so many other vital matches the "old master" came through to victory. Somehow it seems only right, for he always has produced before. Later Vines probably will win his share of victories, but that long-awaited first match just seemed to belong to "Big Bill" Tilden.

♪ ♪ ♪

Saturday night the Boston Arena will house a doubleheader in hockey with part of the proceeds going to a benefit. The Berry H. C. will meet Boston College in one game and the University City Club will play the Olympic Hockey Club in the other.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston Redskins may have a local player in their football lineup next fall. Along with the Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Giants they have put in a substantial bid for the services of Flavio Tosi, Boston College end.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's varsity hockey team is in no position to regard Princeton lightly just because the Tigers were defeated by Clarkson, 5 to 4, in overtime last night. If it were not for Paul deGive the Crimson might have been defeated by the Terriers. The Tigers, on paper, seem to have better prospects than Harvard.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is too bad that George Scott, Harvard senior swimmer, is having his first and only season as a merman for the university. He is not a Benton Wood by any means, but he did tie his own Harvard record of 24 1-5s. again in the 50-yard freestyle event last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fanny Curtis of Boston and Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline won an exhibition doubles badminton match yesterday at the American Women's Association clubhouse in New York, defeating Priscilla Bartol of Boston and Eloise Baker of New York, 5—15, 15—6, 15—9. In a singles match Miss Bartol defeated Miss Curtis, 11—3, 11—3. Miss Curtis shares the women's national doubles badminton title and Miss Bartol was winner of the national singles title in 1932 and 1933.

♪ ♪ ♪

Richard deBois Boardman was reëlected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club at its annual meeting held last night at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse. Jesse W. Morton was elected vice-commodore and William T. Haley was named rear commodore. Frank S. Cleghorn was reëlected treasurer while John P. Squires succeeded himself as secretary. Commodore Boardman is one of the best-known of Massachusetts skippers and is expected to sail Frederick H. Prince's class J sloop Weetamoe in the coming trials for the right to defend the America's Cup against the Endeavour. The club is to hold a special meeting in the near future for the purpose of passing on the two changes in the racing rules as adopted by the international conference in London and recently ratified by the New York and Eastern Yacht clubs and the North American Yacht Racing Union.

Improved Arrow Sextet Against Cub Six Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Philadelphia
Harnott, lw		rw, Boyd
F. Jerwa, c		c, Anderson
Davie, rw		lw, King
J. Jerwa, ld		rd, Peters
Lane, rd		ld, Desmarais
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Boston spares—Davie, Buckles, Weir, Halliday, McInenly, Heximer, Flimore, Cunningham. Philadelphia spares—Hudson, Collings, Jeremiah, Waite, Carr, Hinsperger, McGoldrick.

A greatly improved and strengthened Philadelphia hockey team will face the Bruin Cubs in a Canadian-American Hockey League contest at the Boston Garden tonight. The visiting Arrows have two new players since last appearing here in Frank (Deacon) Waite, center, and Lorne Carr, right wing.

Of the two new Arrow players Waite is best known to Boston fans, having played once as a member of the Springfield Indians and later as a vital factor in the triumphs of the old Boston Tigers. Carr is not so well known to local Can-Am patrons, although he did appear here with New York Rangers, from whom the Arrows secured him. As a member of the Buffalo Bisons in the International League last season Carr scored 40 points to finish fourth in the individual list. Waite performed in the same league the last two seasons with Syracuse, Detroit and London.

Several changes in the Can-Am standing are possible tonight depending upon the result of this game and that between Quebec and the Reds at Providence. Only four points separate the four teams, Boston leading with 20, Quebec next with 19, Providence third with 17 and the Arrows are fourth with 16.

♪ ♪ ♪

Out at Chicago the Bruins open the first of a two-game road trip tonight. After tonight's game the Rosamen stop at Detroit Sunday night and return here for the Tuesday game with Canadiens. The Bruins will do well to get a single point out of the four possible.

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Coach Joe Gilmore probably will see to it that the Cubs keep their helmets on through the entire game tonight. Although this protective headgear seems to be logical, the players are a stubborn lot and by choice would discard them.

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Harvard hockey teams "batted for a thousand" yesterday, the varsity defeating Boston University, 4 to 3, at the Garden at night, while the junior varsity and freshmen defeated Danvers H. C., 15 to 0, and Belmont High School, 8 to 1, respectively.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tommy Anderson, Arrow center, is the leading scorer of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

♪ ♪ ♪

These same Arrows completed something of a feat by holding the Quebec Beavers to two tie games on Quebec ice. The Beavers are almost as formidable on home ice as the Bruin Cubs. The Cubs have not lost a game at the Garden this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Games between the Cubs and Arrows are always interesting. They have played three times this season, once here and twice in Philly. Boston won the game here, 3 to 2, in overtime, and the Arrows won one at home by the same score. The other game, played on Philadelphia ice, resulted in a 3-to-3 tie.

♪ ♪ ♪

Six of the visiting Arrows once wore Boston uniforms, Waite, Boyd, Jeremiah, Wood, Desmarais and McGoldrick.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tonight will see an amateur hockey doubleheader at the Boston Arena with Boston College facing the Union Boat Club and Colby playing Northeastern University.

Yale's Basketeers Beat Harvard 41 to 21

Yale University's basketball team defeated that of Harvard last night in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building by 41 to 21 before a small crowd of about 600. It was Harvard's fourth straight defeat in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. The Elis scored in the first minute of the game and led with nine points before Harvard could make one.

The wearers of the Blue led at half time, 28 to 17. In the second period Harvard was worn down by Yale's slashing play. The summary:

Yale		Harvard
Sauer, Kellogg, lf		rg, Fletcher
DeAngelis, Dickinson, rf		lg, Ferriter, Grady
Wilson, Klein, c		c, Boys
Miles, Watson, lg		rf, Comford, Adzigan
Reese, Armstrong, rg		lf, Ernst, Merry

Score—Yale 41, Harvard 21. Goals from floor—Wilson 6, DeAngelis 4, Miles 4, Reese 2, Sauer, Kellogg for Yale; Fletcher 3, Boys 2, Comfort 2, Ernst for Harvard. Goals from foul—DeAngelis 3, Reese, Miles for Yale; Fletcher 2, Ferriter, Grady, Ernst, Boys, Adzigan for Harvard. Referees—James Young and William Brennan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Corner Shots

THREE Martins, Argue and Hubert, brothers, and their cousin Harold, have been selected as members of the Canadian team of 10 squash racquets players who will compete in the international tournament at New York this coming week-end.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Summers, coach of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Eddie Stapleton of the Boston Athletic Association were seeded fourth and fifth, respectively, in the United States professional squash racquets championship, which gets under way today at the Penn Athletic Club. John Skillman, once assistant professional at Princeton University, now at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., will defend his title. Stapleton is in the upper half of the draw and Summers in the lower. The field of 32 is expected to be reduced to the two finalists on Sunday.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. Loss

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The annual report of A. G. Spalding & Bros. for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1933, shows a net loss of $1,962,002, compared with a loss of $2,660,260 in the preceding 12 months' period. The loss for the current year includes a provision of $245,706 for possible future declines in foreign exchange rates. Net sales were $11,061,376, compared with $15,470,109.

Tournament Date Fixed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—The codeball-in-the-court national championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is to be decided at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., March 15 to 21, it is announced here by Dr. W. E. Code. The first national tourney was held here last spring with George H. Webster of this city winning the title.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 2, Kansas City 1.

Columbia U. C. And New York A. C. Score 5-to-0 Victories

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Standing

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	6	1	28	7	.857
New York A. C.	6	1	23	12	.857
City Athletic Club	5	2	21	14	.714
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	3	18	19	.571
Yale Club	2	5	13	22	.286
Princeton Club	1	6	11	24	.143
Harvard Club	0	6	8	22	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Columbia University Club and New York Athletic Club, each playing on its own courts, scored clean-sweep victories in the metropolitan squash tennis team championship, Class A, as the second half of the series started. Columbia University Club, though lacking the assistance of Rowland B. Haines, defeated City Athletic Club, which administered its lone defeat at the beginning of the season, 5 to 0; while New York Athletic Club, which lost in the last round of the first half to Columbia University Club, kept pace with a 5-to-0 victory over Yale Club.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, visiting Princeton Club, just nosed out a victory over the home team, 3—2, with W. J. Hall, which by his victory over Arnold Wood Jr. by the slightest of margins, 15—17, 17—14, 18—16, made the team victory possible. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class A Team Championship—Eighth Round

Columbia U. C. 5, City A. C. 0

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated L. S. Green, 15—3, 15—7.
P. T. S. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated L. A. Strasser, 15—6, 15—6.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated S. L. Samuels, 15—5, 15—3.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated Harold Ablowich, 15—3, 17—18, 15—8.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated H. A. Mayer, 18—13, 15—5.

New York A. C. 5, Yale Club 0

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated F. B. Ryan, 15—10, 15—10.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated J. B. Quincy, 10—15, 15—7, 15—5.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated W. D. Hoag, 15—11, 12—15, 18—14.
F. A. Sieverman 3d., New York, defeated L. H. Sonneborn

The Home Forum

Old Gentleman With an Umbrella

THROUGH Juventus, vacationing from a course in literary appreciation and other avenues to culture, I have belatedly made the acquaintance of Alexander Smith.

"What, you never read anything by Alexander Smith?" Juventus inquired from the tranquil heights of college seniority. "You really ought to. People don't know about him the way they do Lamb and Hazlitt and Matthew Arnold, because he hasn't been quoted a lot or got into these little libraries of the world's best literature; but he really could write. You ought to give him a go."

"What shall I try first?"

"*Dreamthorp*, of course. Especially the essay 'On the Writing of Essays.' He wrote poetry and other things, but *Dreamthorp* is the real thing."

"Why real?"

"Oh, background . . . little wisecracks, what-do-you-call-'em, aphorisms . . . eye for nature, and people, and books . . . atmosphere. Especially atmosphere."

So I have read *Dreamthorp* and enjoyed the way "the old gentleman with a huge umbrella" rambles about his village, "with its westward windows painted by sunset, the mothers knitting at the open doors, the fathers standing about in long white blouses," . . . the ruined castle, the mediæval chapel, the ancient fountain in the market place, all mouths and faces and curious arabesques.

I found an unfeigned love of the past in this volume of essays, which was written from an imagined hamlet called Dreamthorp, about 1862 by a man who, though at the time only in his early thirties, chose to picture himself as an observant old gentleman trotting about in the shade of an umbrella.

I found a little of Charles Lamb's appreciation of the qualities in modest, inconsiderable persons; I found something of De Quincey's permeating melancholy. I found more than one reminder of old Sir Roger and his gallery; and of Washington Irving with his ability to create atmosphere.

* * * *

Better than that, I found Alexander Smith. He was never merely an echo. Not always clearly seen and sometimes slightly disguised as Lamb or De Quincey or some other famous essayist, he often looked straight out of the pages at me, so that I caught him full-faced. Then I saw a Scotchman—preëminently, proudly, a Scotchman. Scottish scenery, Scottish folkways, Scottish history, the ballads, the legends, the achievements of Scotland and her people touch almost every page.

Yet Dreamthorp, curiously enough, seems to be an English village.

A close-up of Alexander Smith reveals a man of quiet tastes, a lover of books and of gardens (his *own* garden), but a man most at home in the past. Christmas, indeed, brings him a vision of the nations at peace with one another—a hope long deferred! Napoleon III, the American Civil War, the persons and events of contemporary history sometimes serve to drive home a point or supply an analogy, but his real interest is in the rural districts that lie beyond Glasgow and Edinburgh where he lived and worked, in the personality of the men he has encountered there or in books, and in the more remote history of the places he visited.

Encyclopedias, I find, briefly record Alexander Smith's list of writings—five volumes of poetry, a story or two, *A Summer in Skye*, "and above all, *Dreamthorp*." His contemporaries looked upon him chiefly as a poet. Some of them were extravagant in their laudation of this pattern drawer in a Glasgow lace factory, who woke one morning to find himself the "most praised of poets." He was born in 1830, in Kilmarnock, as a boy began work in a Glasgow factory, published his first book of poems, called *A Life-Drama*, in 1852, and from 1854 until the end of his life, thirteen years later, lived in or near Edinburgh and was secretary to Edinburgh University.

It was during those years, when he had a noble summer vacation of two months, that he really got acquainted with the country, had leisure to develop his tastes, wrote *Dreamthorp* and a glorified guidebook to the Highlands, *A Summer in Skye*.

* * * *

Encyclopedias say, "and above all *Dreamthorp*." I would say, above all *A Summer in Skye*. There is real exhilaration in that book, at times real ecstasy, especially when the author is looking forward to his annual two months. He is keenly aware of the glamour of old Edinburgh and starts out with one of the finest, most enticing descriptions of it—Old Town and New Town, both—that I have ever read. But his heart is in the Highlands where his vacation will be spent, and of this he writes with abandon.

And it is the strongest distilled essence of the Highlands that is his special subject—the Isles, and one island in particular, Skye. He really lived one summer in Skye, not as a tourist or a summer boarder, but as a guest in two individual and authentic homes. One was that of Mr. I'an, a gentleman farmer and an Islesman of the old school, "penetrated through every drop of blood with pride of birth, and with a sense of honor which was like a second conscience." Smith's other island home was no less than the castle of the Macdonald himself, the Landlord, or largest landowner on the island.

From these two, and from the men to whom they introduced the writer, he soaked in island history and tradition. Whether the Flora Macdonald, who became Mrs. Alexander Smith in 1857, was kinswoman to Lord Macdonald and to the Flora Macdonald who saved the life of Prince Charlie in 1745, he does not say. At any rate, he writes of the family who were once Lords of the Isles, with intimate knowledge.

Macdonald, Macleod and Nicolson are the familiar names on Skye. Out of "the dark backward and abysm of time," Smith draws old songs and traditions. He sees the spot where Robert Bruce landed, the cave where Prince Charlie once slept; or turning more literary, he marks the inn that housed Dr. Johnson and "Bozzy" on their famous Hebridean tour. Every twist of the road, every jutting crag of the Cuchullins, every winding of the lochs has its bit of history or legend, of "far-off things, and battles long ago." The Scottish ballads he knows so well that—with a little help from Shakespeare—he says he could conduct the whole of his business by quotation from them.

* * * *

Under the hand of Alexander Smith, such things re-live. If at present, eighty years since he wrote, I could find the northern islands as he pictured them, I would spare nothing to get there. The chief part must remain—their history. Nothing can destroy that; any more than the long chilly sunsets, the sea-smell, or the swift swirling rainstorms on jagged hills can have changed. *Dreamthorp* is pleasant, gently appealing, and especially marked by an intuitive understanding of earlier writers—Chaucer, William Dunbar, Montaigne,—and a gift for the irradiating word, to use his own term, that would do credit to Montaigne himself. If Alexander Smith had not had a minor fame as a poet, perhaps he would now be really famous as an essayist.

Or perhaps famous in another field. It is the feeling for men and for events of other times that I found most delightful in his essays. It is that in *A Summer in Skye* that makes me wish I owned the book. If its author were writing today, he could be quite at home in the reconstruction of past scenes and persons that we like so much. There was a good biographer of the romantic-historic kind hidden under the huge umbrella of the self-styled "old gentleman."

I would suggest that a reader, who has no prejudice against a book simply because it is old, persuade some librarian to shake off the dust which covers some little used books and unearth for him a shabby brown volume of *Dreamthorp*, or better yet, *A Summer in Skye*.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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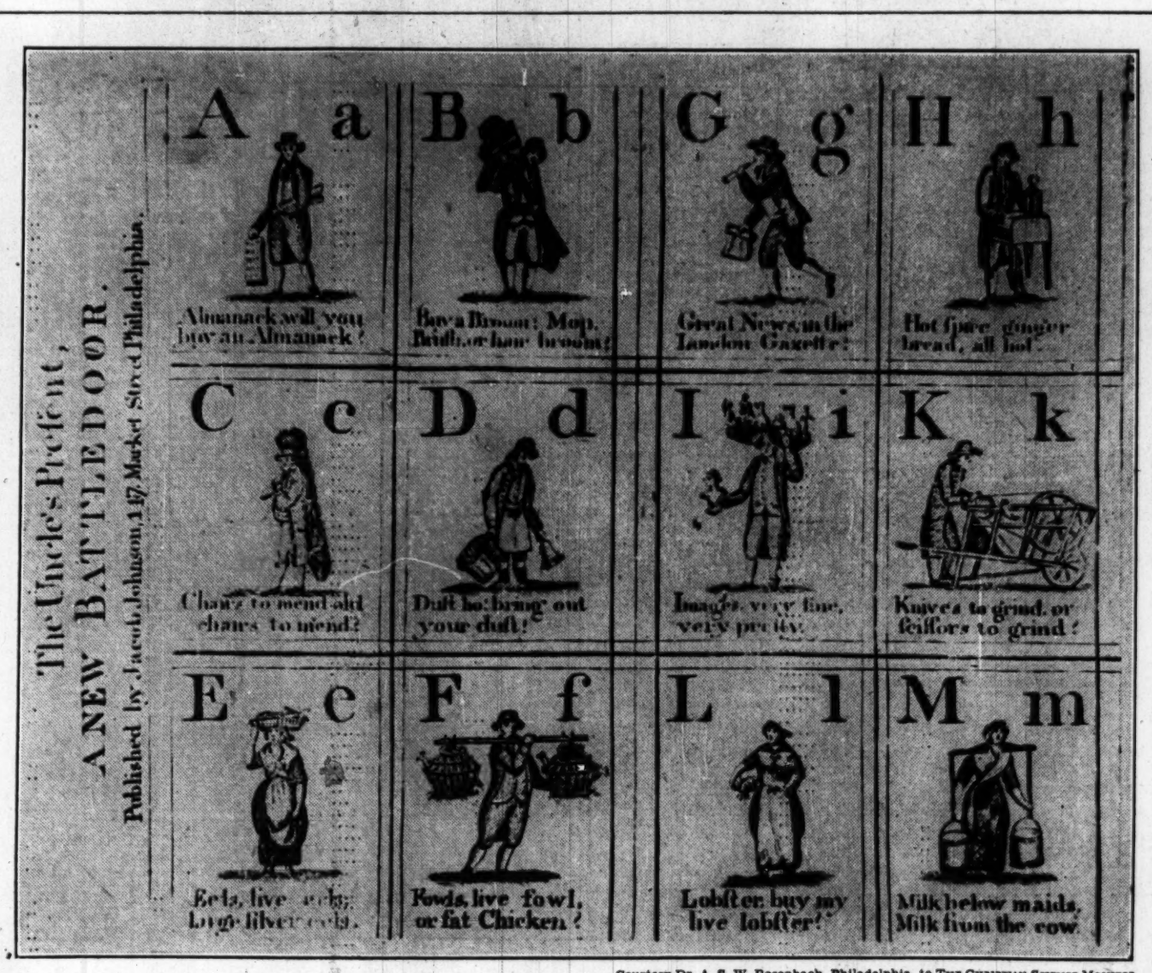
A a
Almanack will you buy an Almanack?
B b
Buy a Broom! Mop, Brush, or hair broom?
G g
Great News in the London Gazette!
H h
Hot spice gingerbread, all hot
C c
Chairs to mend! old chairs to mend?
D d
Dust ho! bring out your dust!
I i
Images very fine, very pretty.
K k
Knives to grind, or scissors to grind?
E e
Eels, live eels; Large silver eels.
F f
Fowls, live fowl, or fat Chicken?
L l
Lobster buy my live lobster!
M m
Milk below maids, Milk from the cow
The Uncle's Present, A NEW BATTLEDOOR.
Published by Jacob Johnson, 147 Market Street Philadelphia.

Courtesy Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Title Page of "The Uncle's Present," a Children's Book Published in 1810

Vanished Indian Village

A village of the Sac and Fox once stood
Where now laments an empty swale and wood,
But to the remnants of a fading race
Tradition's arrow marks this hallowed place.
Relentless time has triumphed over all—
Before the white man's tread old landmarks fall;
No peg is left to mark our Chief's abode,
No sign of path where once our warriors rode:
No more our dancing feet keep time to hum
Of throbbing tom-tom, and our sacred drum
Now echoes faintly in a dying beat
To songs bereft of pulsing pagan heat.
The dawn ascends without our spirit call,
The sunset paints our shadows on the pall
Of smoke from spirit campfires in whose light
A shadowy coyote mourns the Red Man's night.
No echo answers where the village stood,
Where now laments an empty swale and wood.

EMMA NEWASHE.

When Henry Irving "Made-Up"

Mr. Irving's dressing-room at the theater is a thorough businesslike apartment, with at the same time evidences of the taste which obtains at his chambers. It is as unpretentious and yet in its way as remarkable as the man. See him sitting at the dressing-table, where he is model to himself, where he converts himself into the character he is sustaining. His own face is his canvas, his own person, for the time being, the lay figure which he adorns. It is a large square table in the corner of the room. In the center is a small, old-fashioned mirror, which is practically the easel upon which he works; for therein is reflected the face which has to depict the passion and fear of Mathias, the cupidity of Richard, the martyrdom of Charles, the grim viciousness of Dubose, the implacable justice of the avenging Dei Franchi, and the touching melancholy of Hamlet. As a mere matter of "make-up," his realizations of the historical pictures of Charles the First and Philip of Spain are the highest kind of art. They belong to Vandyck and Velásquez, not only in their imitation of the great masters, but in the sort of inspiration for character and color which moved those famous painters. See him sitting, I say, the actor-artist at his easel. A tray on the right-hand side of his mirror may be called his palette; it contains an assortment of colors, paint-pots, powders, and brushes; but in his hand, instead of a maulstick, is the familiar hare's foot—the actor's "best friend" from the earliest days of rouge and burned cork. To the left of the mirror lie letters opened and unopened, missives just brought by the post, a jewel-box, and various "properties" in the way of chains, lockets, or buckles that belong to the part he is playing. He is talking to his stage-manager, or to some intimate friend, as he continues his work. You can hear the action of the drama that is going on, a distant cheer, the clash of swords, a merry laugh, or a passing chorus. The "call-boy" of the theatre looks in at intervals to report the progress of the piece up to the point where it is necessary the leading artist should appear upon the stage. Then, as if he is simply going to see a friend who is waiting for him, Irving leaves his dressing-room, and you are alone.—From "Henry Irving's Impressions of America," by JOSEPH H...TON. (Boston: Osgood, 1884.)

Evanescence

As I went stumbling through the night
I held my lantern's yellow light
To watch a golden moth in flight,
But as I stood with breath indrawn
Lest it should hear me and be gone
It vanished in the dazzling dawn!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.

"FOWLS, live fowl, or fat Chicken" must have been a welcome change to the Puritan child, so sternly nurtured as he had been on catechisms and sermons and other "Spiritual Milk for Boston Babes."

The child whose first rhymes were laden with such profound observation as that contained in the lines:

"Eager I for my marbles call,
The whistling top or bouncing ball.
The changing marbles to me show,
How mutable all things below,"

doubtless reveled in the free and easy content of "The Uncle's Present, A New Battledoor"—a lesson book with double folds of stiff cardboard, so that it could be used in school for teaching the young student the alphabet, and out of school for a battledore, in the game of shuttlecock and battledore.

The book from which the illustration was taken was printed by the Quaker publisher, Jacob Johnson in Philadelphia, about 1810. This gentleman founded the firm at 147 Market Street, which was later taken over by M'Carty & Davis, whom Moses Polock served in the capacity of clerk. While thus employed, Mr. Polock began the famous collection of early American children's books, concerning which his nephew, the present owner of the collection, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, has issued a comprehensive bibliography. This form of battledore, he states, is believed to have been the invention of Benjamin Collins of London, the printer of the first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield," at Salisbury. The street cries, employed in the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, which are included (J and U are omitted in order to have only twenty-four compartments—six to each of the four pages) cover wares familiar at that time to the citizens of London, Newcastle and York, such as Newcastle salmon, Yorkshire cakes, muffins and crumpets.

Den rette følelse av hjem

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I SALMISTENS vakre ord: "Gud gir de enslige hus," finner vi et løfte om oppfyllelsen av den dype lengsel i menneskehetens hjerte efter den rette følelse av hjem, med dets skjønne fortrolighet, samvær og frihet. Likesom alle Bibelens øvrige løfter gjelder denne forsikring hele menneskeheten; den har bud til alle og enhver, for Gud er det uendelige, upartiske gode.

For dem som higer efter en dypere opfatning av hvad et hjem og dets himmelske glæder vil si, kan det være nyttig å tenke over hvad det er som utgjør et hjem i den menneskelige tilværelse. Ethvert tenkende menneske vil villig medgi at et hjem er en bevissthetstilstand. Hvis materielle ting bestemte et hjems karakter, vilde visselig den mest ophøiede følelse av hjem være å finne hvor rikdom hadde tilveiebragt de vakreste materielle omgivelser; men dette er åpenbart ikke tilfelle.

At begrepet "hjem" ikke virkelig avhenger av de materielle eller endog av de mentale tilstander som omgir et menneske, blev klart for én Christian Scientist gjennem et omhyggelig studium av ordet "omgivelse". Vedkommende hadde i nogen uker følt sig ulykkelig og gått med på den antagelse at hun befant sig i forkjerte omgivelser; hun følte at hun for å kunne være lykkelig og tilfreds måtte være på et annet sted og sammen med andre mennesker. Hun forsøkte så å løse problemet ved å gjøre bruk av hvad Christian Science lærer. Hun fant at ett leksikon i det vesentlige definerte omgivelse således: "det som former ens karakter eller øver innflytelse på ens skjebne". Øieblikkelig kom hun til å tenke på den setning i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Forord, s. xi), i hvilken Mrs. Eddy hentyder til "en guddommelig innflytelse som alltid er nærværende i den menneskelige bevissthet". Dette ledet henne til å se at denne "guddommelige innflytelse" er det eneste som på nogen måte er i stand til å forme ens karakter eller ha nogen innvirkning på ens erfaring; for den sanne karakter så vel som bevissthet er allerede skapt av Gud. Virkelig omgivelse, forstod hun, består utelukkende i den innflytelse som utgår fra Gud. "Hvilket herlig hjem har jeg ikke!" tenkte hun.

Når en Christian Scientist befinner sig på en sådan klarsynets fjelltopp, kan han begi sig ned i den menneskelige erfarings dal med dens tilsynelatende fallgruber, frykt, ensomhet og tvil, for å bygge sig en bevissthet om et hjem som vil være "efter det billede som blev vist dig på fjellet". Selv om opgaven kan synes å være over hans evne, er det Gud som skjenker ham det han skal bygge med.

Blandt de ord som ligger til grunn for ordet "familie", er det latinske ord "*famulus*", som betyr "en tjener". I sann ydmykhet og et uselvisk ønske om å tjene menneskeheten i kjærlighet vil vi finne grunnlaget for et himmelsk hjem. Pålitelighet, ærlighet og uselviskhet er nødvendig. Følelsen av hjem hviler på gjensidige forpliktelser som må opfylles i kjærlighet.

Når dette grunnlag er blitt lagt i vår egen bevissthet, må vi ta ennu et skritt opover før følelsen av hjem kan bli manifestert som fullstendig og evig. Når den som således søker å danne et hjem, har disse grunnleggende egenskaper i sitt eget hjerte, må han også være villig og i stand til å se og anerkjenne de samme egenskaper hos dem han er sammen med.

Dette skritts natur og nødvendighet av å ta det står i forbindelse med den plikt Mrs. Eddy antyder når hun gir Jesu befaling: "Om nogen slår dig på ditt høire kinn, da vend også det andre til ham," følgende tydning: "Frykt ikke at han vil slå dig igjen på grunn av din overbærenhet" (*Science and Health*, s. 444). Det er godt å kunne vende det andre kinn til istedenfor å gjengjelde slag med slag; det er kristelig videnskapelig å gjøre det i full forvissning om at det annet slag aldri vil bli slått. Når vi bygger op et hjem i vår bevissthet, er det derfor godt om vi er verdige til tillit og samtidig er tillitsfulle, om vi viser andre den tillit som vi vet vi selv er verdige til. Det er godt å være villig til og ivrig efter å tjene uselvisk; og det er et herlig privilegium å kunne yde denne tjeneste i en fullstendig forvissning om at den vil bli vurdert og påskjønnet på rette måte. En sådan tillit til det godes overhøihet innesluttet i sig de elementer som utgjør et sikkert og varig hjem. Den fremkaller sine egne trekk i deres liv som kommer i berøring med den; og den velsignelse som følger med gjensidig kjærlighet og trofasthet, gjør hjemmet hellig og vil vokse ut over dets vegger inn i evigheten og kreve uendeligheten for å komme til uttrykk.

På denne måte kan den studerende, om han enn kan ha synes å være "en trett vandringsmann som søker efter et usynlig hjem", komme til å erfare sannheten av Mrs. Eddys trøstefulle forsikring (samme bok, s. 254): "Pilgrim på jorden, ditt hjem er himmelen."

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His Winter Neighbors

The country is more of a wilderness, more of a wild solitude, in the winter than in the summer. The wild comes out. The urban, the cultivated, is hidden or negatived. You shall hardly know a good field from a poor, a meadow from a pasture, a park from a forest. Lines and boundaries are disregarded; gates and bar-ways are unclosed; man lets go his hold upon the earth; title-deeds are deep buried beneath the snow; the best-kept grounds relapse to a state of nature; under the pressure of the cold, all the wild creatures become outlaws, and roam abroad beyond their usual haunts. The partridge comes to the orchard for buds; the rabbit comes to the garden and lawn; the crows and jays come to the ash-heap and corn-crib, the snow buntings to the stack and to the barn-yard; the sparrows pilfer from the domestic fowls; the pine grosbeak comes down from the north and shears your maples of their buds; the fox prowls about your premises at night; and the red squirrels find your grain in the barn or steal the butternuts from your attic. In fact, winter, like some great calamity, changes the status of most creatures and sets them adrift. Winter, like poverty, makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows.

For my part, my nearest approach to a strange bedfellow is the little gray rabbit that has taken up her abode under my study floor. As she spends the day here and is out larking at night, she is not much of a bedfellow, after all. It is probable that I disturb her slumbers more than she does mine. I think she is some support to me under there—a silent, wide-eyed witness and backer; a type of the gentle and harmless in savage nature. She has no sagacity to give me or lend me, but that soft, nimble foot of hers, and that touch as of cotton wherever she goes, are worthy of emulation. I think I can feel her goodwill through the floor, and I hope she can mine. When I have a happy thought, I imagine her ears twitch, especially when I think of the sweet apple I will place by her doorway at night. I wonder if that fox chanced to catch a glimpse of her the other night when he stealthily leaped over the fence near by and walked along between the study and the house? How clearly one could read that it was not a little dog that had passed there? There was something furtive in the track; it shied off away from the house and around it, as if eyeing it suspiciously; and then it had the caution and deliberation of the fox—bold, bold, but not too bold; a wariness was in every footprint. If it had been a little dog that had chanced to wander that way, when he crossed my path he would have followed it up to the barn and have gone smelling around for a bone; but this sharp, cautious track held straight across all others, keeping five or six rods from the house, up the hill, across the highway toward a neighboring farmstead, with its nose in the air, and its eye and ear alert, so to speak. . . .

The only ones of my winter neighbors that actually rap at my door are the nuthatches and woodpeckers, and these do not know that it is my door. My retreat is covered with the bark of young chestnut-trees, and the birds, I suspect, mistake it for a huge stump that ought to hold fat grubs (there is not even a book-worm inside of it), and their loud rapping often makes me think I have a caller indeed. I place fragments of hickory-nuts in the interstices of the bark, and thus attract the nuthatches; a bone upon my window-sill attracts both nuthatches and the downy woodpecker. They peep in curiously through the window upon me, pecking away at my bone, too often a poor one. A bone nailed to a tree a few feet in front of the window attracts the crows as well as lesser birds. Even the slate-colored snowbird, a seed-eater, comes and nibbles it occasionally.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Signs and Seasons." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

A Right Sense of Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE deep desire in the heart of humanity for a right sense of home, with its sweet familiarity, communion, and freedom, finds its promise of fulfillment in the beautiful words of the Psalmist, "God setteth the solitary in families." Like all Bible promises, this assurance is for all mankind; its scope is universal, for God is infinite, impartial good.

To those longing for a deeper sense of home and its heavenly comforts, it may be profitable to consider what it is that constitutes home in human experience. Any thinking individual will readily grant that home is a state of consciousness. If matter determined the character of a home, then surely the most refined sense of home would be found where wealth had provided the most beautiful material surroundings; but manifestly this is not true.

The fact that home does not really depend upon the material or even upon the mental conditions surrounding any individual, was brought to the thought of a student of Christian Science by a careful study of the word "environment." This student had for some weeks been accepting unhappily the belief of wrong environment, feeling that in order to be happy and contented she must be in a different place and with another group of people. Endeavoring to apply the teachings of Christian Science to this problem, she found that environment was defined in one of the dictionaries substantially as "that which molds one's character or influences his destiny." Immediately there came to her thought the phrase from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Pref., p. xi) in which Mary Baker Eddy refers to "a divine influence ever present in human consciousness." This led the student to see that this "divine influence" is all that is in any way able to mold one's character or influence one's experience, for true character and consciousness alike are already created by God. Real environment, she saw, consists solely of God's influence. "What a glorious home I have!" thought the student.

From such a mountain top of vision, the Christian Scientist is able to go into the valley of human experience, with its seeming pitfalls of fear, loneliness, and doubt, to build for himself a consciousness of home that will be "according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount." Even though the task may seem beyond his capacity, it is God who supplies the substance with which to build.

Among the roots of the word "family" is the Latin word "*famulus*," meaning "a servant." In true humility and an unselfish desire to serve humanity in love will be found the foundations of a heavenly home. Trustworthiness, honesty, and unselfishness are requisite. The sense of home rests upon mutual obligations and their fulfillment in love.

When these foundations have been laid in one's own consciousness, one has yet a higher step to take before the sense of home may be manifested as complete and eternal. Having these essential qualities in his own heart, the home maker must be willing and able to recognize and acknowledge the same qualities in his associates.

The nature and necessity of this step are similar to the duty indicated by Mrs. Eddy when she interprets Jesus' command, "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," as meaning, "Fear not that he will smite thee again for thy forbearance" (Science and Health, p. 444). In place of returning blow for blow, it is well to be able to turn the other cheek; it is Christianly scientific to do so in the full assurance that the second blow will never fall. So, in building a consciousness of home it is well to be worthy of trust, and also to be trusting, to bestow upon others the trust of which one knows oneself to be worthy. It is well to be willing and eager to serve unselfishly; and it is a glorious privilege to be able to give that service in the complete assurance that it will be rightly appreciated and rewarded. Such a trust in the supremacy of good has in itself the elements of a sure and permanent home. It brings out its own likeness in the lives that touch it; and the blessing of mutual love and loyalty, sanctifying the home, will grow beyond its walls into eternity, requiring infinity for its expression.

Thus it is that the student, though he may have seemed to be "a weary searcher for a viewless home," may prove in experience the truth of Mrs. Eddy's comforting assurance (*ibid.*, p. 254), "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

On the Streets in Sicily

It is very pleasant to stroll along the streets in Palermo, mingling with people who are both courteous and nice to meet, in this respect a contrast to the people of Rome, who affect a certain haughtiness, and to the Neapolitans, who are rather inclined to be too familiar. The parts of the town in which the working-classes live are full of life, and there is a constant coming and going of people without undue jostling. Denon, the celebrated engraver, noted in the course of a journey which he made in 1788 "the soberness of the people of Sicily, who enjoy themselves without exuberance," and he goes on to say that he never saw any brawling, and, though some places had a population of over 100,000, crowds were never to be seen. Long before the Italian police took in hand the dealing with crowds in certain cities, the people of Palermo had found the way to move about without hustling one another, since, "Quite naturally, and to avoid such discomfort, those who were going down the street took one side of it, and those ascending it the other."

The quays, deserted nowadays, were formerly the meeting-places of the fashionable world, especially in summer. From eight o'clock till ten o'clock of an evening a continual succession of smart carriages passed up and down, moving quickly or slowly, according as the musicians, perched on a platform in the quaint little kiosque which is still to be seen on the Corso Umberto, played or laid down their instruments. In those days the people of Palermo worshipped an elegant carriage and a fine horse, but, alas! the modern craze for motor-cars and speed has killed all that! Just as magnificent palaces in Palermo are next door neighbors to the most humble of houses, so do the newest of motor-cars and the painted carts of the country people mingle in the streets. . . . My friends also pointed out to me a very curious fact about these carts. The painted panels represent, in almost all cases, scenes taken from our national songs of action and, more especially, from the life of Charlemagne, Paladins of France, Roland sounding his horn, or fighting with Olivier, Archbishop Turpin, the beautiful Aude, Ganelon's treachery, are the subjects that are most often depicted, and all these, be it noted, by the wish of the owners of the carts. The peasant gives an order for one to a maker of carts, and commissions artists to paint the episodes which he wants shown on the panels. Surely there is no better proof of the great hold that these French songs of action took upon Sicily when they came to the Island in the Middle Ages.—From "Sicily," by GABRIEL FAURE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

The Ohio River in Fall

A green jade necklace flecked with white, whose coldness does but heighten the warmth of the brown throat,—the low soft foothills,—around which it winds its way.

Its still unflexed surface yields to an armada of ducks that design its green inscrutableness.

The trees along its banks all bend in pleading grace, essaying the acceptance of their love, and the softening of the river's jade-like hardness,—but it heeds them not, for it reflects the sun.

M. M. G.

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Financial:- Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Engendered By Market Advance

Some Irregularity Occurs But Stocks Advance Before Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Cross currents prevailed in quiet stock trading. Utilities, rails and alcohols showed a fairly firm undertone but mild profit-taking persisted in a number of industrials while metals were somewhat reactionary.

The irregularity continued into late dealings. Nash, American Commercial Alcohol, United States Industrial Alcohol, Consolidated Gas and Santa Fe gained a point or more each.

United States Smelting sagged 3, and Case, Chrysler, Dome and American Telephone dipped around a point.

Aside from bullish and bearish implications of activities at Washington, together with the possibility that Congress may revalue the dollar and permit the Treasury to take over the Federal Reserve's gold holdings, Wall Street apparently was paying more attention than usual to business and industrial news.

Good First Quarter

Brokerage circles seemed impressed by trade reports from various parts of the country which indicated that the first quarter of this year will show a pronounced gain over the corresponding period of 1933. Comparisons, however, will be aided by the fact that all lines of business pointed downward during the early months of last year.

Market observers pointed out that public purchasing power is being given a tremendous lift by Government spending. Federal expenditures during the first six days of 1934, it was found, averaged $49,856,481. At this rate the total outlay for January should be about $1,500,000,000. Since much of this money is going for payrolls and to people who will spend it immediately, it is argued, trade will continue to be stimulated.

The Federal Reserve's report on department store Christmas sales was cheering to the financial district. The board's index placed December selling at some 7 per cent higher than that of a year ago, despite the fact that there was one less trading day this year than last. Figuring the shorter month, the increase over 1932 was said to have been about 12 per cent.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Corporate issues continued their forward movement in the bond market today. U. S. Governments, although still lacking the sort of support to foster a substantial recovery, showed a somewhat steadier tone than they had in recent sessions.

On a smaller turnover long-term Treasury loans ranged from 2-32s of a point higher to 8-32s down. Values moved narrowly in the Liberty group with the midday range 1-32 up to 1-32 off.

Showing ability to push into higher ground after several days of rising trend, many of the corporate descriptions were thought to be receiving further investment attention on the strength of President Roosevelt's suggestion that railroad and utility rate structures should be considered with a view to enabling operating companies in both fields to set up sinking funds for retirement of mortgage obligations.

Rail and utility issues contributed many of the advances recorded in the early trading. Gains ranging from fractions to more than a point occurred in some loans of the Alleghany Corporation, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific, and Southern Railway, Columbia Gas & Electric and North American Company.

Some of the lower priced communications and industrial issues also had buyers at moderately higher levels. Bonds of prime investment rating were firm.

The foreign list had a somewhat uncertain trend. There were fair sized gains in German 7s, Brazil 6½s, Argentine 6s, Poland 7s and Sao Paulo 7s. German Agricultural Bank 6s, French 7½s and Italy 7s sagged.

Dividend Declarations

Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., declared an initial dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Jan. 17 to stockholders of record Jan. 11.

Sharp & Dohme declared a dividend of $1.12½ on the cumulative preference stock. Included in the amount is a dividend of 87½ cents on the stock for the quarter and 25 cents to clear up the balance of accumulations. The payment will be made on Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 22.

Continental Can Company, Inc., declared a regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 25.

The Kalamazoo Stove Company of Chicago has resumed common dividend payments with the declaration of a 25-cent quarterly disbursement and an extra of similar amount, both payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20. The last previous dividend was 50 cents on April 15 last.

Electric Power Association, Inc., declared a dividend of 10 cents a share on the class A and the common stock of the corporation, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15.

Empire Capital Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the class A stock, payable Feb. 28 to stockholders of record Feb. 20.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.86⅜	.86¾	.85¼	.85½—	⅛
July	.85¼	.85½	.83½	.83⅞—.01⅛	
September	.86½	.86½	.84¼	.84¼—.01⅞	
Corn					
May	.53¼	.53¼	.52¼	.52¼—	¾
July	.54⅝	.54⅞	.53⅜	.53⅜—	⅛
September	.55⅝	.55⅞	.54⅞	.55 —	⅜
Oats					
May	.38	.38⅛	.37⅛	.37⅛—	⅜
July	.38⅛	.38⅜	.36	.36 —	⅛
September	.35⅛	.35⅝	.34⅜	.34⅜—	⅛

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.66⅛	.65½	.66⅛	
July	.67¾	.67⅛	.67⅝	

Wood Top Futures

	Open	Last
January	107.10	107.20
March	108.30	108.00
May	108.70	108.80
July	109.50	109.60
October	109.80	109.10

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 10
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	100	90	89½	90	
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3800	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅝
2½	8	1	Adams Millis	400	17	16½	17	16⅝
12½	6½	..	Addressograph	300	8	7⅞	8	7½
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
11¾	8¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	600	8¾	8½	8½	8½
112	47½	3f	Air Reduction	3300	98½	96	96½	97½
23	11½	.80e	Alaska-Juneau	2200	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
8¼	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	3200	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	7x	7	7¼	6¾
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6	6	6	
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6¼	6¼	6½	
152	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4800	148½	146¼	148½	148
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	8400	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	18½
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	800	43½	43	43	43½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4600	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
39¼	8	..	Am Bank Note	2600	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
43½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	29½	29½	29½	29¾
106	60	7	Am Brake S&R pf	90	97	96	97	96
100½	49½	4	Am Can	8200	97¼	96½	96⅝	96½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	131	131	131	131
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2200	25¼	24½	24¾	25
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39¾	39	39	39¼
14	1⅝	..	Am Chain	200	6½	6½	6½	
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	400	21½	21¼	21¼	20½
51¼	36	2f	Am Chicle	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	18900	59⅝	56½	59	57½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	21600	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	19	18½	19	19
35⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	15	13⅞	15	14½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1500	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	11⅝
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
15¼	4¼	..	Am International	4200	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7½
3	1	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1900	28½	27½	27½	27⅝
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	2300	19	18¼	18¾	18⅝
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	9400	7¾	7	7⅜	7⅜
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	5200	17⅜	14⅜	14⅝	15⅞
35	9	1¾	Am P&L 5% pf	5100	15½	14½	15½	14
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	13200	15	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜
31⅝	5⅝	..	American Rolling Mill	9600	19	18½	18⅝	18⅝
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4½	1⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
36¾	11½	3	Am Shipbuilding	80	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	10400	44	42¼	42¾	43⅞
44⅞	7¼	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1700	101½	100½	100½	101
73	20½	..	Am SmkR 6% pf	400	72	72	72	73
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	20½	20¼	20½	20⅝
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	49⅝	48½	49⅝	
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	105	105	105	104¾
134¾	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	35400	116⅛	114¾	115	116⅛
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	40	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	18400	20½	19¾	20½	19
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	57½	55½	57½	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	2200	12¼	11½	12¼	12
67½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4400	67	65¾	67	65
14¾	3¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8400	14¼	13⅞	14	14
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	19	18¾	18¾	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	500	26½	26⅛	26½	26¼
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	20	112	111¾	112	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	77	77	77	77
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	8200	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	4⅝
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2900	59¾	58	58	57¾
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	70	6	4⅝	5½	4¼
9⅞	3⅛	..	Art Metal Const	200	5½	5½	5½	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	11¾	11½	11¾	12½
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	400	58	58	58	58
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	21400	60	58½	59¾	58¾
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	1300	73¾	72	73⅜	71½
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1500	42½	42	42½	41⅝
26	4½	..	Atl Gulf G W I	100	14	14	14	
32½	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4900	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	38	37	38	36⅜
83½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	85½	85½	85½	
34¾	11⅝	..	Atlas Tack	500	9½	9½	9½	10
84¾	31	2	Auburn Auto	10900	50⅜	48¾	49½	50½
9¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	7	7	7	
39½	13	1	Austin Nichols A	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4800	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7⅞

			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	5300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
80	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	36	36	36	37½
27⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10500	24⅜	23¾	24	24
39¼	8½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	800	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25¼
41¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1600	41½	41½	41½	41½
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	90	98	98	98	
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	200	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½
12⅛	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	9½	9½	9½	9½
101¼	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	95½	95½	95½	
15	8½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	1300	14½	14½	14¾	14¼
21¼	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	20800	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
33½	9	..	Best & Co	500	28¼	27½	27½	
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	17600	37⅜	38⅝	36¾	37
82	28¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	70	69½	69½	69
29½	6⅞	..	Bigelow Sanford	400	33	32	32	31⅝
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1600	13½	12	13	12⅜
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	5600	58½	57	58	54½
37⅜	18	1.60f	Borden	4600	21⅜	20¼	20⅞	20⅞
22¼	5½	.25e	Borg Warner	3400	22⅜	21	22½	21⅜
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	11	11	11	
14¾	2¾	.25b	Briggs Mfg	6400	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
41½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	5600	33⅜	33	33⅜	33½
83¼	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	83	83	83	83
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	67	62	67	64
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	51½	51½	51½	
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
13¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6⅜
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	67	67	67	
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11	11	11	10⅜
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	700	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5⅝	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	26	26	26	25⅜
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	800	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	8¾
20½	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	2400	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15¾
23½	6¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
4¼	⅞	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
43¼	8½	..	Byers	2600	24¾	23¾	23⅝	24
80	30⅝	2	Byers pf	10	48	48	48	

			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4½	4	4½	4
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	700	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	13800	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
35½	14	1f	Cannon Mills	300	29¾	28½	29¾	28½
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	11800	71	69	69¾	71
86¼	51	4	Case Thresh pf	400	72	69½	69¼	69½
26¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3800	25	24½	24⅝	25¼
58⅞	4⅜	..	Celanese Corp	17200	37	35¾	36¾	36⅜
14	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30	92	30	
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	8½	8½	8¼	
44¾	5⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	4500	34½	33½	33½	34
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	35½	34¾	43¾	35
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4900	40⅝	40¼	40½	40¼
8¼	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2
7⅜	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3½	3½	3
14⅝	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	6½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4½
18¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St Pt pf	6100	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3900	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	15	14½	14½	14½
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	4¾
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	20	20	20	19¾
57⅝	7¾	2	Chrysler	14200	54½	52¾	53¼	54
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18¼	17¾	17¾	
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A rts	100	3½	3½	3½	
3⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	500	1	1	1	1
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores rts	900	¾	¾	¾	
14¼	5	.25e	Clark Equipment	60	9	8¾	8¾	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	29½	29	29½	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	7500	11¾	10½	11¾	10
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	69	69	69	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	30	20⅞	19½	20	20¾
17⅝	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	4½	4½	4¾	4⅝
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	10	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	23	22⅞	23	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	10400	13	12¼	13	12⅜
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	300	58	57½	58	54½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1500	60¼	59¾	60	60
19¼	..	..	Comm Credit	7800	19¾	19½	19⅝	19½
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	38¾	38⅛	38⅜	38
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	92¼	92	92	91½
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	24500	33¾	32½	33⅜	32
6¼	1¼	..	Comwith & So	80300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
60½	37⅝	6	Comwith & S 6pf	2500	31	29	31	28½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	24	23½	23½	23⅝
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
14¾	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	3100	13⅜	12¾	13¼	12⅞
64½	34	3	Consol Gas	34700	40⅝	38¾	40⅝	38⅞
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	87	86¾	87	86
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	11800	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	400	2	1	1	1
10¼	1⅛	..	Container A	200	7	7	7	
4½	1¼	..	Container B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
2⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
78⅜	35¼	2½	Cont Can	7800	78½	78½	87½	78
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	8	8	8	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	26½	25½	25½	25½
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6200	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	17
90⅜	45⅜	3	Cora Products	1200	75⅞	75¼	75⅝	75¼
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39½	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	400	28⅜	28¼	28¼	28⅜
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2000	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31
3½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	200	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	23	22¾	23	22¾
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2400	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
32¼	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	37½	37	37¼	37
6	30	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	1500	16⅝	14¾	16	15½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5800	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1300	13¼	12	13¼	

			—D—					
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	12	11¾	11¾	12
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	19400	29½	28⅝	29	29½
83¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	5500	87¾	86½	87⅛	87
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	11700	24⅝	24	24¾	24⅜
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	900	6½	6½	6½	6
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	67½	67½	67½	
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	600	32	30⅞	32	30½
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	200	27⅞	27⅜	27½	27½
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29½	29½	29½	
39½	12	1.25f	Dome Mines	3500	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	35
28⅜	10¼	1.20f	Dominion Stores	1400	21½	20	20⅝	21⅞
26⅝	10¼	.75	Douglas A	29400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
18	6⅝	..	Dresser	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	9¾
96⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	27700	93⅞	92¾	93⅜	94⅛
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	116	115	116	

			—E—					
10	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5⅜	5¾	5⅞	6
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	81¾	80¾	81	81¼
16	3½	..	Eaton Mfg	600	14	13¾	14	13½
5½	⅝	..	Edingon Schild	200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	19¼	18	19¼	19⅜
3¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1800	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4200	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
18⅜	9⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1400	11¼	10¼	11¼	10¼
61	21	2	El Pw&Li 6% pf	1100	10¼	9	10¼	8½
54	21	..	Elec Sto Battery	800	47¼	46	47¼	44½
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1⅛	1	1	
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
63½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	56	55½	56	54¼
122	707	7	Endicott John pf	30	122	122	122	121½
14¾	3¾	..	Engineers Pub S	400	5½	5	5½	5¾
47	11	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	13	13	13	
49⅜	11	..	Engineers PS ww	500	13½	13⅜	13	13⅜
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	100	9½	9½	9½	
35¾	3¾	..	Erie RR	2600	15½	14¾	15¼	15¼
20⅛	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	18¼	17⅞	18	17¼

			—F—					
31½	2½	..	Fairbanks M	100	7	7	7	
43⅜	16	..	Fairbanks M pf	120	32	31	31	30½
14⅛	4¾	..	Fed L & T	8½		8½	8½	
60	33	6	Fed L & T pf	150	37⅞	38	37½	
11⅜	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	8¾	8⅝	8¾	7
8¼	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	2
2¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3¼	1¾	2¼	2
30	7½	.60	Fed Dept Sto	100	24	24	24	23½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidel Phe F	800	26	25	25	25½
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T	1100	19¼	19	19½	18¾
70¾	4½	2½	First Nat Stor	1400	57	56⅜	57	56
6	2	2.40	Fisk Rubber	1300	18	17¼	18	17¾
11⅝	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	1⅜	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
22½	2½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	16	15	16	
58	24⅝	..	Gulf States Steel	500	31	30	31	30½
64	16¼	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	90	56	54½	56	55

			—H—					
9⅛	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	1200	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	300	28	27¾	28	27½
10⅛	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
31⅝	6¼	..	Harbison Walker	300	15½	15¼	15¼	15
7⅛	¾	..	H

Financial: News and Comment

Government Now Power in Choice Of Bank Officers

Guides Selection of Head of Board of Chicago's Biggest Bank

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—An adventure without precedent in American banking was taken by the Federal Government this week when it guided the choice of Walter J. Cummings as chairman of the Midwest's largest bank, the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company. Through holding the voting control of Chicago's principal financial institution, the Government not only influenced the selection of its chief executive officer but also of its new directors.

Government Holds Control

The first step in this unaccustomed business spectacle was the sale by the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of $50,000,000 of its preferred stock to the RFC. Previously it had no preferred stock, but on the general invitation of the RFC bankers to take its funds it issued the preferred stock.

At the same time it scaled down its common stock two-thirds, from $75,000,000 to $25,000,000. The RFC thereupon held $50,000,000 of the bank's stock, the common shareholders $25,000,000. This gave the RFC a two-to-one voting control.

These transactions are of public record, but what happened from then on, while equally important to the public, is not. Dispute has arisen as to whether the bank was forced to take a chairman it did not seek, through the RFC using the dictatorial powers to which its control entitled it.

These questions appear to the business world here as of great interest, because of the strangeness of the Washington Government participating directly in a bank in the Middle West and the possible implications of the socialization of banking and other business.

What followed upon the RFC's acquisition of control is related here from the Chicago standpoint and unquestionable authority.

Suggests Cummings

The name of Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and executive assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury was suggested to the bank by Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the board of the RFC. The bank had not thought of him. Mr. Cummings was then and now is in charge of its great task of insuring bank deposits. The work he was doing in Washington simply did not make him a candidate for the chairmanship of a Chicago bank, so far as local bank counsels went.

When Mr. Jones suggested his name again, the Chicagoans concerned realized they were in the position of a man who owns 25 per cent of the stock in a company while someone else owns 75 per cent. The man with the 75 per cent asks the 25 per cent man, "Don't you think it would be a good idea to do this?" And the man in the minority looks at his quarter interest and says, "Yes, I think its a good idea."

So the men having the bank's affairs in charge went down to Washington and asked Mr. Jones if he thought Mr. Cummings would be a good man for the chairmanship. He said he thought so. Whereupon the Chicago delegation said, "So do we."

There were no hard words, no pulling and hauling, there was no force.

Accepts Jones Choice

Accordingly, tomorrow Mr. Cummings is scheduled for election as a director of the bank, and on Feb. 1 takes office as chairman of its board. Tomorrow also seven other directors are elected. The local representative of the RFC is expected to exercise the proxy of the RFC at the election.

Chicago's financial newspaper, the Chicago Journal of Commerce, voices vigorous criticism of the RFC's influence on the chairmanship. "Scarcely anyone could have been thought of who is any better qualified for this chairmanship than Mr. Cummings," it declares editorially. "But the RFC most unmistakably is a government agency and that means a political agency, an agency which is influenced by election of parties. Mr. Jones disclosed recently that the RFC holds preferred stock or notes in 5146 banks all over the country. If it aims to pick chairmen and directors in all those and more institutions, and if at each succeeding change in party power the old chairmen and directors may be dropped for new ones of a new political stripe, a large share of the bank management of the country will be at the beck and call of bureaucracy."

The Continental National deposits at the time of the last call were $629,000,000.

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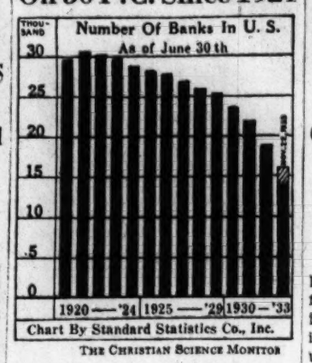
Number of U.S. Banks Off 50 P.C. Since 1921



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE number of banks in the United States has decreased steadily from the peak of 1921, with a drop of about 50 per cent in 13 years.

Of the approximately 16,000 banks now operating, about 14,000 are under the deposit guarantee, with many of the remainder (shaded portion of bar on the chart) operating on a restricted basis, and therefore not eligible for the guarantee.

Japanese Rayon Industry Makes Steady Progress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Unabated progress in Japan's rayon industry is revealed in a report by the Commerce Department. Both production and exports are steadily increasing and Japanese rayon textiles are reaching an increasing number of world markets.

During the first nine months of 1933, output of rayon yarn amounted to approximately 65,000,000 pounds, a figure 39 per cent above that of the corresponding 1932 period.

About seven-eighths of Japan's rayon yarn output is consumed by Japanese mills, the remainder being exported. Exports of rayon yarn in the first nine months of 1933 were valued at 6,570,000 yen as compared with 4,879,000 yen in the corresponding period of last year.

It is in the rayon textile export trade that the Japanese industry has made the most noteworthy progress. Exports in this category during the first three quarters of 1933 totaled 125,722,000 square yards valued at 39,927,000 yen. The corresponding figures for last year were 106,869,000 square yards and 28,532,000 yen.

Despite the present large output, plans are going forward for increased production of rayon yarn in the coming year. At the present time production is said to amount to 127 long tons a day, a figure which it is reported by the trade is to be increased to 207 tons by the middle of 1934 and 281 tons at the end of that year.

Deposits of Banks In Far West Rise 3 P. C. During 1933

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11—Showing further improvement in Far Western banking, reporting member banks in seven selected cities in the Twelfth Reserve District, made a gain in deposits in 1933 of 3 per cent, or $49,060,000 over Jan. 1, 1933 a year ago, with total deposits now standing at slightly more than $1,500,000,000, the Bank of America (California) announces in a periodical summary of business.

Deposit totals of some of the large western banks, as of Dec. 31, 1933, follows:

Seattle, Wash.; First National, $71,247,000; Washington Mutual, $45,015,000; National Bank of Commerce, $37,743,000.

Portland, Ore.: First National, $48,035,000; United States National, $78,210,000.

San Francisco, Calif.: Bank of America (state wide), $826,052,000; American Trust, $198,882,144; Anglo California National, $145,850,205; Crocker First National, $105,123,472; Wells Fargo Union Trust, $163,600,000; Bank of California, $82,758,310; San Francisco Bank, $152,454,590; Hibernia Savings & Loan Society, $88,200,594; Pacific National, $5,820,738.

Los Angeles, Calif.: California Bank, $71,128,734; Security First National, $438,328,487; Citizens National Trust & Savings, $82,688,167; Farmers & Merchants National, $89,741,428; Seaboard National, $8,521,945; Union Bank & Trust Company, $26,069,451.

Denver, Colo.: First National, $41,474,905; Colorado National, $30,786,781; Denver National, $20,412,478.

Italian Public Loan Is Oversubscribed

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Italian Government's public loan of 4,000,000,000 lire (currently about $330,000,000) was oversubscribed on the first day the books were opened, today's newspapers reported.

The response was described as so heavy that in some cases banks kept working many hours overtime. Subscriptions opened yesterday and are scheduled to continue until Jan. 20.

Wheat Exports Rise For Week Ended Jan. 6

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from the United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 6, totaled 4,061,746 bushels, as compared with 2,969,374 bushels in the previous week and 4,348,824 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

Freight Traffic Shows Advance Over 1933

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Freight traffic reports of several large railroads for last week, available today, showed general improvement over both a year ago and the preceding week.

The Pennsylvania System handled 76,863 cars compared with 68,868 the week before and 64,584 a year ago.

New York Central's loadings totaled 87,622 cars compared with 74,435 and 72,018, respectively.

Commodity Prices Continue Advance During Last Week

Gains in Wholesale Market Substantially Exceed Declines

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The general level of commodity prices remained firm during the past week, continuing the marked improvement noted in the preceding week, and the volume of trading in the more speculative commodities showed more activity. In the latest weekly compilation of wholesale prices, as prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., advances were 39 and declines 24, which compared with 31 and 7 for the previous week, and 31 and 23, respectively, for the corresponding week of last year.

Wholesale food prices, as measured by the Weekly Food Index, rose for the third successive week, the Index for Jan. 9 advancing to $1.96. This increase of 3 per cent over the preceding week has brought the current figure to the level of Nov. 21. The latest index also compares with $1.65 for the corresponding week of 1932, a gain of 18.8 per cent.

"Trading in the sugar futures market was stimulated by the anticipated conference on sugar to be held in Washington this week," the review continues.

"Leather prices continued unchanged at their former position, with the undertone of the market stronger than it has been in many weeks.

"Shoe factories are reopening, and in most centers spring runs are expected to get under way next week. Following the good business at the Boston shoe exhibit last week, the results of the St. Louis show have been even more encouraging. Many shoe retailers have set their spring buying budgets at least 15 per cent ahead of last year's.

"The extent of foreign and domestic buying was sufficient to lift cotton prices to a new high for the last few months. Despite the Government's conversion of long futures in spot cotton, New York spot middling rose .55c. to 10.85c, the highest quotation that has been reached since the middle of July. The acreage reduction pledges of the AAA are being signed rapidly in the South, in the effort to hold the crop down to 9,000,000 bales on 25,000,000 acres. In addition to the small crop in prospect for next year, which will bolster prices, has come proposed legislation to restrict ginning."

Merchants Favor A 25 to 50 P. C. Dollar Devaluation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The American merchant is opposed to currency inflation and the commodity dollar, but favors devaluation of the dollar, varying from 25 to 50 per cent, according to the results of a nation-wide poll on inflation, conducted by a Fairchild Publication, under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Zelomak, economist. The majority reporting were against a return to the old 100-cent-gold dollar, 52 per cent voting for a revaluated dollar.

The industrial East showed a preponderance favoring a return to the former gold standard, and opposing any radical "tinkering" with our monetary system. The greatest number favoring a 50 to 60-cent dollar was recorded for the cotton and grain states and several livestock raising states.

The final results of the poll, which included every state in the Union, were as follows: 62 per cent of those reporting voted against currency inflation; 58 per cent did not believe that inflation can be controlled; 72 per cent did not favor a dollar whose value fluctuates with the value of commodities, a so-called "rubber dollar"; 48 per cent favored a return to the gold standard at the old 100 cents level; 10 per cent favored a return at a 75 cent level; 17 per cent at a 60 cent level, and 25 per cent at a 50 cent level.

Building Increase In Clyde Shipyards

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — Scotland's famous shipbuilding industry on the Clyde has recently experienced a notable pickup, according to a report from Glasgow, made public by the Commerce Department.

During the last two months, the report shows, a larger number of orders have been placed with Clyde shipbuilders than during the entire year 1932. Since the beginning of November, contracts have been received for the construction of over 70,000 tons of merchant shipping, a coastal sloop, and a number of small vessels.

On Nov. 18 it was reported that shipyards on the Clyde had received orders to build three vessels, the value of which alone, including propelling machinery, auxiliaries, fittings, and other equipment amounted to £500,000 (equivalent to $2,433,250), the construction of which will provide employment for approximately 5000 workmen.

Says NRA Put Up Silk Wages by 32 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—A 32 per cent increase in weekly wages paid to silk weavers since the industry came under the NRA code was reported by the Silk Code Authority, which has completed an industry-wide survey.

To earn the increased wages, the authority said, the employees worked 22 per cent less hours. Weavers represent about one-third of all workers engaged in manufacturing silk fabrics.

Gosplan Sole Arbiter Touching Russian Exports and Imports

State Planning Commission Decides How Much to Buy, Where and When—Trade Delegations Abroad Important—America Awaits Orders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—While the United States Government is considering plans for serving a new, important export customer, a group of men in Moscow are sharpening their pencils and adding long columns of figures in an effort to decide how much Russia should import from the Western Hemisphere. When the flow of orders and commitments gets under way, New York City will be the chief gateway in the United States through which they will move.

The amount of credit which this country will extend to the Soviets will play an important part in determining Russia's purchases. But, probably, the most weighty factor in the situation is one peculiar to the Soviet Government and inherent in the Communist system.

State Controls Trade

The state controls all foreign trade in Russia—both import and export. The competitive system must take off its sandals at the Russian frontier and salaam respectfully before the ideals on which the Marxist state is based. Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, once told a meeting of diplomats in Europe that the sole aim of the Soviet Government was to establish Communism in Russia. This remark throws a searchlight on Soviet policies and incidentally explains the machinery the Government has set up for handling foreign trade.

What commodities and manufactured articles—and how much of them—does Russia need from other countries to carry out its industrial and agricultural program in the immediate future?

What products can Russia sell to other countries in order to set up the balance of payments the Government must have to meet its foreign obligations?

These are the questions the Gosplan—the State Planning Commission—must answer in drawing up its plan of import and export control. And once the Gosplan's quotas are established, no amount of high pressure salesmanship by ambitious agents from abroad succeeds in getting foreign goods into Russia in any larger quantities than the categories call for.

The Gosplan has its finger tips on the pulsations of economic life in every part of the Soviet territory. To its offices in Moscow come figures from every trust, or controlling organization, of each industry, compiled from reports submitted by each local unit showing what its needs in foreign commodities and manufactured articles will be in the coming year in order to develop its plant most effectively. It is on these figures that the plan of import and export control is based.

License to Buy Necessary

The Commissariat for Foreign Trade sees that the plan of import and export control is enforced. When a local industry is ready to order foreign machinery or supplies which its trust has approved, it places its requisition with the central importing organization that handles that particular type of goods. The importing organization must obtain from the Commissariat for Foreign Trade a license to bring the goods into the country.

Although the Commissariat for Foreign Trade does not figure in the official placing of the order with the manufacturer or producer abroad, the license it issues is an interesting document. Among its provisions, it specifies the latest date on which the merchandise is to arrive in Russia and the maximum payments that can be made for the goods within a certain period. A license permitting the importation of 50 mining hoists into Russia not later than July 1, 1934, for instance, may specify that no cash is to be paid for them during 1934, or it may provide that not more than 25 per cent cash may be paid in the current year.

The importing organization sends the order for the foreign goods to the official Soviet trade delegation in the country from which the articles are to be bought. The Soviet trade delegations abroad are another unusual feature of the foreign trade policies of that government.

Trade Delegations Important

The trade delegations are the official representatives of the Soviet Government in the countries where they are established. Every country which has a trade agreement with Russia has recognized the trade delegations as a part of the embassy, accords them the privileges of an embassy and even the right of exterritorially.

All exports and imports to and from Russia are made through the agency of these trade delegations in the various countries. The trade delegations frequently decide the particular makes or types of articles which Russia will buy, although it is the Commissariat for Foreign Trade which determines questions of policy and terms.

With their usual flare for the practical, however, the Soviets encourage manufacturers and producers to distribute their advertising pamphlets among the workers at the local industries in all parts of Russia. Although these workers may have no say now as to the make of equipment that is to be installed in their factories, they hold that reading the literature gotten out by competitive firms will broaden their knowledge in their own particular field.

And, with the Soviet rewards for excellency of work in force, it may not be long before a worker who acquaints himself with the merits of various classes of equipment moves upward to those realms in which his opinion is consulted with regard to purchases.

News Notes—South America

Argentine Exports—Argentina's export trade declined substantially in 1933 compared with 1932. Total exports in the January-November period of 1933 amounted to 12,571,000 tons, valued at 440,998,000 gold pesos, compared with 14,916,000 tons, valued at 632,300,000 gold pesos, in the 11-months period of 1932.

* * *

Wool Improvement—Activity in the Argentine wool market has notably improved. While a greater demand has spread throughout all sections, recent activity in the finer grades has almost assumed the character of a small boom. In November prices in some cases rose as much as 25 and 30 per cent. One lot of fine crossbred wool without defects brought the highest price obtained during the last five years.

* * *

Chile's Foreign Trade—During the last five years Chile's foreign trade has shown a marked decrease. In 1929, Chile's import trade was valued at £197,000,000, while its exports totaled £279,000,000. The decline which began in 1930 continued increasingly, with imports falling in 1932 to $26,023,000 and exports to $42,631,000. Thus from 1929 to 1932 the value of Chile's export trade decreased by 87 per cent, while its export trade dropped by 84 per cent. During the first eight months of the current year Chile imported goods valued at $14,349,000, while its export trade totaled $29,400,000. The apparent reason for this decline is the drop in world demand for two of Chile's outstanding export products—copper and nitrates.

* * *

Gold Mining—The Chilean Government has become anxious over what is termed the "premature appreciation" of the peso, because it threatens to hold up alluvial gold workings, on which approximately 40,000 unemployed have been engaged for two years. It has therefore sent a bill to Congress providing for state regulation of the price of gold, similar to the United States scheme, to permit steady mining development.

* * *

A Nitrate Development—The Chilean Congress has given approval to the Nitrate and Iodine Sales Corporation to replace the National Nitrate Company of Chile. The bill passed by the Congress sets up the organization which will take over the practically defunct $325,000,000 producing and marketing monopoly. The new corporation will control the sale of nitrate and iodine. The Government will receive 25 per cent of the profits and the producers the rest.

* * *

Brazilian Foreign Trade—Official statistics just issued show that Brazilian exports for the nine months ended September, 1933, reached a total of £28,061,000 (pounds sterling, gold), as compared with £26,854,000 in the corresponding period of 1932. Imports during the 1933 period amounted to £21,572,000, compared with £15,537,000 in the nine months of last year. The favorable trade balance at the end of September, 1933, amounted to £6,489,000, as compared with £11,317,000 and £14,775,000 for the corresponding month of the two preceding years.

* * *

Nickel Industry—The Brazilian Government has just revealed a twofold program for the development of the country's nickel industry. The Brazilian Nickel Company is to carry on the operation of the nickel mines at Livramento, State of Minas Geraes, which will extract large quantities of ore for exportation. Also it will operate a national metallurgical plant near the mines.

* * *

Treaty With Colombia—Colombia, which has signed the first reciprocity trade treaty in the series inaugurated by President Roosevelt, virtually depends on the American markets for its economic welfare. The United States takes about 85 per cent of its exports each year. Imports into the country of American products account for between 40 and 45 per cent of the total import trade.

* * *

Peruvian Wheat—Increased wheat production by Peru is expected as a result of the Government and the chief railroad company offering special facilities for planting, harvesting, distribution and marketing. This effort is anticipated as a method of overcoming difficulties which have retarded the development of domestic wheat cultivation in the past. The Central Railroad of Peru has agreed to transport free of charge for one year all wheat, seed, fertilizer and wheat machinery, and, in addition, will plant and cultivate wheat on the communal lands. This in in anticipation of the increased freights that such development would assure.

U.S.-Mexican Talk Seen as a Prelude To Trade Compact

Current Washington Parley Smoothing Problems to More Business

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 11 (AP)—With trade between the United States and Mexico steadily improving and with present currency conditions favorable to further expansion the hope was expressed in commercial circles here for mutually beneficial agreements during American-Mexican negotiations inaugurated this week in Washington.

Mexico has a potent tool in Government control, through the Bank of Mexico, of the peso exchange rate, experts who have been studying trade problems say Mexico could, overnight, raise tariffs 12 per cent by lowering the peso from the present 3.60 to the dollar to 4.00, or could lower them by strengthening the peso.

The belief is general therefore that the currency question must be thoroughly studied in Washington and some sort of arrangement made before any trade agreements can have lasting effects.

Official figures show United States exports to Mexico increased more than $3,000,000 in the first nine months of 1933 compared to the like period in 1932, the figures being $26,875,782 for the former period and $23,507,929 for 1932.

Domestic business in Mexico, both retail and wholesale, has also picked up considerably and a recent Washington commercial report said the present was "an opportune time for Americans to expand their business in Mexico."

American commercial experts here believe any reciprocal trade agreement reached in Washington should provide for reduced tariffs on drug products, hams, bacons, cooking oil, hardware, heavy paper and automobile tires, which are among the 800 products shipped into Mexico from the United States.

In return, Mexico is expected to ask for favorable conditions for the shipment of vegetables and fruits into the United States in seasons in which they are not grown there, for reduced tariffs on copper, crude oil and cattle, and for a large export quota for liquors.

H. D. Campbell Is Elected President Of Chase National

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Directors of the Chase National Bank elected H. Donald Campbell president to succeed Winthrop W. Aldrich. Mr. Campbell was formerly a vice-president.

Mr. Aldrich, who had filled both the office of president and chairman of the governing board during the last year, was elected chairman of the board in place of Mr. Charles S. McCain, who resigned to become president of the United States Light & Power Company. The office of chairman of the governing board was eliminated.

Another departing executive was Mr. John McHugh, who relinquished his place as chairman of the executive committee. After a vacation Mr. McHugh will devote his activities to the Discount Corporation of New York, of which he is chairman.

The new president of the world's largest bank has been an executive of Chase since its merger with the Equitable Trust Company in 1930, and a member of the governing board for the past year. He had been connected previously with the Seaboard National Bank, which was absorbed by the Equitable Trust Company.

Irish Sugar Plant Contracts Awarded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Contracts for machinery and equipment for three sugar plants at Mallow Thurles and Tuam involving an outlay of £700,000 have just been awarded by the Irish Free State sugar monopoly to German and Czechoslovak interests, according to a report from Dublin, made public by the Commerce Department.

Under the terms of the contracts, the report points out, the three plants must be ready for operation by Oct. 1, 1934. When completed, the total cost of the three factories is estimated at £1,200,000. A fourth factory to cost about £400,000 will probably be commenced in 1934.

The element of barter, the report shows, has for the first time been introduced by the Irish Free State Government in connection with the award of the contracts. In return for the contracts it is understood that Germany has undertaken to buy 500 tons of butter, and 5,000,000 eggs over and above the normal quota. The Czechoslovak group, it is reported, offered to buy Free State horses to the value of £60,000.

Declares 54,000,000 Bank Accounts Now Protected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The Government's new Deposit Insurance System was credited today by Mr. Walter J. Cummings, chairman, with responsibility for the increase in bank deposits in many cities so far this year.

About 54,000,000 individual bank accounts in 13,431 banks are now protected up to $2500 each by the temporary insurance fund, Mr. Cummings said. Only 1 per cent of the number which applied did not qualify. Pennsylvania leads in the number of banks holding membership in the fund.

Forecasts Upturn

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

S. T. Bledsoe
President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

Atchison President Forecasts Upturn In the Southwest

By S. T. Bledsoe

The year 1933 was, for a large part of the territory served by the Santa Fe, one of the most distressing years in its entire history, although Santa Fe traffic has, since May, been running practically even with 1932. It was for the whole year about 8 per cent less in volume and about 11 per cent less in revenue than for the previous year.

In Kansas the wheat crop was less than half the average and only one-fourth of the bumper crop of 1931. The corn crop in Santa Fe territory was 27 per cent below that of the previous year. Grain prices were somewhat better.

The cotton yield in Santa Fe states, principally Texas and Oklahoma, was practically the same as 1932, notwithstanding the extensive acreage plowed under.

Citrus and deciduous fruits made average crops but market demand was seriously impaired by reduced purchasing power, lessening the quantity shipped and, in many instances, the prices received.

Livestock suffered during the year from poor grazing conditions in some areas.

Lumber, mining, manufacturing and construction activities are still greatly curtailed, although in some lines there is improvement over 1932. Conditions in the oil industry have improved somewhat.

There are many evidences of a more optimistic public opinion in Santa Fe territory reflecting a growing confidence in recovery. We believe that 1934 will be a better year than 1933.

Big Massachusetts Savings Bank Joins Home Loan System

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, has announced that the Provident Institution for Savings, of Boston, had become a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston.

Its entrance, Mr. Fahey said, was a significant step in the development of the system as a national reserve for home loan finance, inasmuch as the Provident Institution for Savings was the oldest, and one of the largest, mutual savings banks in the country. It was founded in 1816, and with total resources of $112,204,772 on Oct. 31, 1933, is the second largest mutual savings bank in Massachusetts and one of the 15 largest in the country.

"It has taken the leadership in Massachusetts in becoming a member of the home loan bank system," Mr. Fahey said. "This action is directly in line with a report recently made by the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, which definitely advised the 193 mutual savings banks of that State to apply for membership in the federal home loan bank system."

Britain's 'Big Five' Banks Earnings Larger in 1933

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Complete returns of the "big five" banks of the United Kingdom today showed their aggregate profits in the year past were 1.75 per cent higher than in 1932. In every instance, the banks maintained the 1933 dividend rates.

The total net profits for the "big five" in 1933 were $41,890,000. The banks are Midland, Lloyd's, National Provincial, Barclay's and Westminster.

Shoe Sales Show 20 P. C. Rise Over Like 1933 Period

New Business Era Seen by Convention—Mittelman Heads Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11—Sales are 20 per cent better than at this time last year, it was reported at the closing session of the thirty-third annual convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association here. The shoe retailers elected Mr. M. A. Mittelman of Detroit, Mich., president of the association.

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, Mass., a member of the National Labor Board and former chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board under the National Industrial Recovery Act, said the American business man stands on the threshold of a new era. He said that under the new plan of protected freedom, provided by the code program, those who conduct the nation's business could look forward to accomplishments which they might have regarded as incredible a few years ago.

Pointing out that many business men who at first were skeptical of the recovery program are now its warmest supporters, the Boston merchant went on to say that the more business operates under the NRA the more it finds out how much that is desirable can be accomplished by concerted action. "The restraints imposed by the Recovery Act," he said, "were only on the freedom of men to do things which destroy the freedom of other men. For the first time in our economic history industry can protect itself from its own highjackers."

Americans have ceased to glorify work, he said, explaining that the man who works too long does it to the detriment of his fellows and deserves to be known as a "social saboteur."

Officers elected, in addition to Mr. Mittelman, were: Vice-presidents, Arthur E. Ebbs of St. Louis, F. E. Ballou of Providence, R. I.; Harry Fontius of Denver, Colo., and Louis F. Tuffly of Houston, Texas, and secretary-treasurer, Herbert Rich of Washington, D. C.

The retiring president, A. H. Geuting of Philadelphia, was redesignated as the association's representative in matters pertaining to the shoe industry's codes.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—Placing of orders for approximately $50,000,000 worth of shoes during the four-day convention here was reported by the National Shoe Retailers' Association.

East Cambridge Savings Bank
Over 79 Years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
One Minute's Walk from Lechmere Sq. Elevated Transfer Station
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15

WILDEY Savings Bank
22 Boylston St., Boston
INTEREST BEGINS
Jan. 15
Accounts can be opened and deposits and withdrawals made BY MAIL. Operated under strict Mass. laws. No stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. $1 opens an account. Interest paid on $3 or more. Accounts opened in one name or joint accounts in two names.
Write for folder, "From an Idea to a Personal Service"

A Safe and Speedy MESSENGER

Do you realize that an inexpensive little postage stamp will "do your banking" for you?—That no matter *where* you live, the services of this reliable, old bank are as handy as the nearest mail box?

Look how easy it is to open a Savings Account with us. Just mail your first deposit with your signature. We send your Bank Book back at once—and assume all postage charges on subsequent deposits.

Interest from *day of deposit* on all sums of $5 or over. Safe Banking for 74 years.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way at 73rd St.
NEW YORK CITY

108 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station M

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

The Young Folks' Page

In the Mountain Pilot's Cab

By FRANK DOWSELT

Chapter III

WHAT trouble was on the line? Ashley wondered, as the great pilot engine came to a puffing stop. Had the cloudburst's downpour washed out the mountain tracks? He turned puzzled eyes to his chum. "What's happened, Fred?" he asked.

His companion chuckled. "Guess we have to get out and walk, Ash."

Ashley didn't think that was funny. Outside the rain had made rivers on the hillside of the right of way. On the cliffside, a torrent raged in the gorge, carrying trees and debris before it, rattling great boulders down the slope. This was no day for hiking.

"Can't help it," grinned Fred, pulling himself into a slicker. "It's either walk or stay right here."

So urged, Ashley consented to walk. He had no mind to stay in the mountains overnight, marooned in a pilot engine. He let Fred help him into a slicker, and followed after him through the gangway and down to the ground. Fred was equipped with a red lantern, and a large red tin tube hung from his shoulder by a leather strap.

"What's the idea?" Ashley wanted to know. "And, why aren't the engineer and firemen coming with us? Must they stay with their engine? How far do we have to walk?"

"One question at a time would be enough," Fred responded, pulling his hat over his eyes and bending his head against the rain. "But I'll tell you the whole business. We're going ahead as flagmen. The engine will follow after us."

Gradually, Ashley comprehended the situation which had somehow so amused his chum. The pilot had come to a halt because the freight train it was due to meet at the adjacent siding was not there. Regulations, therefore, called for the engine to wait for the freight to appear, or to proceed slowly under flag. Due to storm conditions, it was decided to move forward under the flag protection of Ashley's chum. The freight might be in trouble somewhere down the line.

A hearty laugh issuing from the cab of the standing locomotive told Ashley that the engineer and fireman had been quick to join in Fred's little joke. Then, while Fred waited in a listening attitude, the locomotive's whistle sent out a series of long blasts.

"No answer," said Fred after a long moment. "Guess we might as well start walking." He hesitated. "Don't come, if you don't want to, Ash. Ride in the cab. I was just teasing you, you know."

Together Over the Ties

Ashley snorted. "I won't melt. Let's get started."

This was adventure. He didn't want to miss it. No fun staying in the cab while Fred had the thrill of encountering whatever had happened down the line. However, he concealed his excitement.

"I'll go along with you," he said, grinning, "just to make sure you don't get lost in the rain."

"Fair enough," said Fred, and they began their trudge over the muddy ties, Fred's lantern swinging from his elbow, water squelching under their shoes.

Eyes alert, they hiked down the grade, around curves, through the canyons of frequent cuts. Behind them they heard the slow movement of the following pilot engine.

"Say," gasped Ashley suddenly. "What's the passenger train doing all this time? Isn't it liable to run into the back of the pilot?"

"No," Fred told him. "It's held back by the automatic block signals. See," he indicated a squat signal device beside the right of way, "like that." Then he cried out sharply: "Look! It's red. The freight must be just around the bend. Hurry!"

Ashley hurried. Following the course of the curving rails he and Fred soon came upon another red signal, but this one was moving. Then, through the misting rain, they discerned a man waving a lantern.

Fred swung his lantern in reply. "It's the flagman," he told Ashley, "from the freight. He was put out by the engineer to guard his train, in case we ran through the block signal."

Whistling a warning, the pilot crept up behind them before Ashley could put his eager question. Where was the freight? What had happened to it?

"Our engine," the freight's flagman told the pilot's engineer, "broke a wheel flange, or something. Jumped the track, and rolled into the ditch. The crew unloaded in time. Nobody badly hurt."

Proceeding cautiously forward, the pilot's headlight soon brought a strange sight into view. Ashley's eyes widened as their gaze fixed on the freight's steaming locomotive, careened crazily in the ditch. Beyond appeared the long string of freight cars, upright and unharmed, lanterns playing upon them as the crew inspected them, one after another.

The pilot's fireman let out an incredulous roar: "Nobody'll ever believe it."

"Believe what?" Ashley inquired of Fred.

"That the freight engine jumped the tracks," Fred explained, "without tearing up the rails or derailing any of the cars behind it. Sounds too far fetched. But there it is. Believe it, or not."

"Why didn't the cars run back down hill when the engine broke loose?" was Ashley's next question.

"Air brakes held them," Fred explained. "When you break the air-hose connections, the brakes are set automatically."

Just then the pilot engine moved forward again cautiously over the stretch of rails the freight locomotive had left so abruptly. The engine had fallen clear, allowing the pilot to move up and couple onto the standing cars.

Then followed sharp blasts of the pilot's whistle, the waving of lanterns the length of the train, and the pilot began urging its load down hill.

"We'll probably drop it again," Fred told Ashley, "in the first siding. The passenger train has been delayed long enough now."

Ashley consulted his watch. "They'd better do something to make up time," he declared. "We'll never make Valley City in time for the debate."

"Now, don't start worrying," reproved his chum. "If you'd stuck to your wings, you would still be on the other side of the mountains."

That silenced Ashley. He settled himself to watch the business of dropping the freight cars into a siding. Peering out of the cab, he saw a lantern-armed figure at the far end of the train drop off, run to open the switch and signal the engine. Once in the siding, the pilot was uncoupled, backed out, the switch was closed, and again the journey down the main line was taken up.

A Puzzling Question

Hours later, it seemed to Ashley, the pilot reached the floor of the valley to find that it had left the storm behind. Everywhere were signs of the downpour's passing, but overhead the sky was clear.

"Well, here we are," fidgeted Ashley. "But no passenger train now can get us to Valley City in time for the debate." He stared around. "If only we could get a plane for the rest of the trip."

"You ungrateful—" Fred began, and then saw the flush that crossed his chum's face. "Oh, I know how you feel." He grinned. "Come on," he said, "there's a small airport just behind the train sheds. We'll see if there's anything there ready to leave."

There was—a big tri-motored plane, waiting there for the air line's passengers that had been transferred to the train for the mountain trip.

When the big ship rose speedily into the air with Ashley and Fred occupying adjoining leather chairs, Ashley couldn't help blurting: "This, Fred, is what we travelers call service."

Fred looked glum, and then smiled. "You win," he said.

"Oh, no, I don't," contradicted the argumentative Ashley. "It's a tie. What you said goes—the railroads are the steel backbone of the country's transportation system. But—"

"But," put in Fred, the railroader, "it's a good thing to have winged ribs, too. Air for speed, and rails for endurance."

"That's the idea," agreed Ashley. He paused and pulled a long face. "What a pair we'll be tonight, debating on 'Wings versus Wheels.' If I don't watch out I'll defeat myself by telling the judges what a thrilling adventure it is to ride in the cab of a mountain pilot."

Fred sighed and stared out of the plane's windows. "That was just what I was thinking about riding in an airship. Maybe, Ash, maybe we'd better change sides tonight. You take 'Wheels' and I'll take 'Wings'."

"Maybe," said Ashley. "Maybe you're right."

And with chins cupped in hands the two debaters sailed swiftly to Valley City wondering which side of their question they were on after all—Wings or Wheels?

(The End)

Behind the Scenes in an Animal Maker's Shop

By A. J. FORREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LIONS, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, zebras, kangaroos, monkeys, horses, cats, dogs and mice—one man in London makes them all, and lots of other species besides. He is Mr. Bert Mayer, and were he to assemble all the animals made with his own hands he would have enough beasts around him to overflow the world's largest zoo.

Fortunately, for the safety of Londoners, Mr. Mayer's animals are not real. Lifelike though they may be, their insides are hollow, and this rather gives their secret away. They are, in fact, designed entirely for actors and others who give delight by impersonating the animals on the stage.

Mr. Mayer comes of a long line of animal makers. He learned the craft from his father, and actually made his first animal at the early age of 10. This was a monkey, and so pleased was he with the mask he had modeled out of putty, that he took it to bed with him, only to wake up in the morning to find it had melted away. He now works with his son in a little shop in the Kennington Road, within a mile of Piccadilly Circus.

Some people fondly believe that the skins worn by animal actors are real. But this is not the case. A real skin would not last for more than a few months, whereas a property skin, unaffected by the heat of the actor's body, is capable of withstanding 10 or 20 years' hard wear.

How the "Skins" Are Made

By far the greatest number of Mr. Mayer's skins are composed entirely of wool, and manufactured on an old-fahsioned stocking knitting loom, worked by a treadle. The loom is fed piece by piece, or rather "hair by hair," and necessitates the taking of infinite pains, but the result is a soft glossy "fur," which would certainly be no discredit to a lion or tiger roaming the jungle today.

The skins that are not made in this way are cut out of a material known as animal baize, rather after the style, though coarser and cheaper, of the cloth used for billiard tables.

Whenever possible, Mr. Mayer gets his measurements exact. If the normal proportions of a particular animal are unknown to him, or require readjustment, he pockets a tape measure and jumps onto a bus for the London Zoo where, having obtained permission from the authorities, he proceeds to take the measurements of the living counterpart of his animal in precisely the same way as the tailor measures a client for a new suit of clothes.

In putting together a horse, for example, this painstaking artist first gives his attention to the animal's body, then to its legs, and finally to its head—all parts being built up separately. The hoofs, which appear so realistic on the stage, are merely wooden blocks with a black rim to denote the shoes, while the head, modeled out of papier-mâché, is judiciously painted to add to its realism.

In common with all large animals, the horse is worked in the theater by two men—a "front and back legs." The "front legs" does not, as popularly supposed, breathe through the animal's mouth, but through a wire gauze specially constructed in the seat of the neck, which also serves as a peephole, while the "black legs" has a little window to himself beneath the horse's body, and invisible to the audience.

A Cow That Could Wink

Many of Mr. Mayer's animals are installed with ingenious mechanical devices, enabling the actors inside them to accomplish amazing feats. Not long ago a cow was made for a famous English film and stage comedian, Ernie Lotinga. Among other accomplishments this cow proved capable of winking, mooing, moving its ears and tongue, and blowing volumes of smoke through its nose.

The hardest creature to produce is not an animal but a bird—a goose to be exact. Only on rare occasions has a goose been "brought to life" in less than a month. Feathering it is the great stumblingblock, since each feather must be sewn on separately. The feathers have also to be graded to the natural proportions—those on the back being smaller than those on the wing or tail.

Strangely enough actual goose feathers are not used to dress the bird which, in order to accomodate an actor, is built on a wire frame several times its real size. In their stead swan feathers, mostly picked up on the lower reaches of the Thames, generally fit the bill. Property geese then, as well as human geese, may often prove to be swans!

Animals for Pantomimes

In the course of his long career, Mr. Mayer has made several hundreds of animals for pantomime and children's plays. To his ingenuity is due the ease with which the renowned Beast in "Beauty and the Beast" slips off its grotesque tunic and becomes a handsome hero, and it is doubtful whether even J. M. Barrie knows as much as he does of the ticking inside the papier-mâché crocodile which figures so prominently in "Peter Pan."

Some wonderful tributes have been paid to Mr. Mayer's skill, but, as is generally the case, actions speak louder than words. A few years ago the great clown, Noni, paid a visit to this modern Noah's Ark in South London, asking for two lifelike black gorillas. Mr. Mayer accordingly set to work and produced two really magnificent specimens.

The animals were shipped to Noni in Germany, and so pleased was he with them that he resolved to exhibit them to his friends before putting them on the stage. He therefore organized a special party, arranging for the gorillas to arrive in the middle of it. But, lo and behold, when they appeared, instead of receiving them with applause, the entire company bolted, and before the actors could step out of their skins, one man had phoned the Berlin Zoo to come and retrieve two escaped apes!

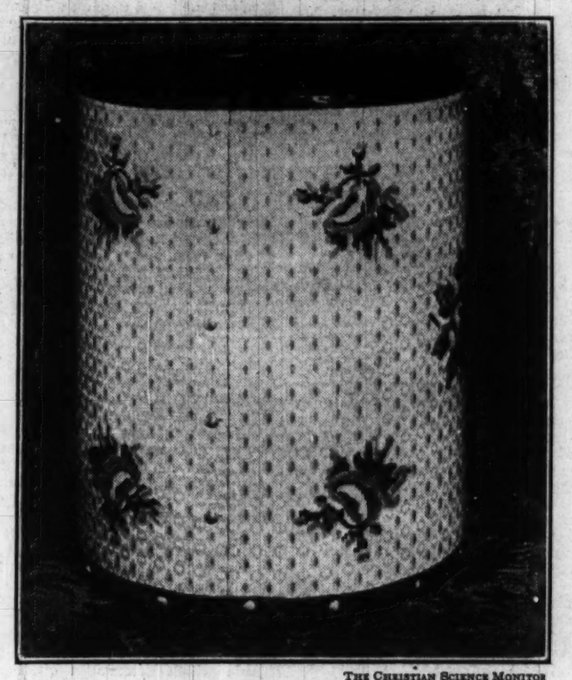
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

The Famous "Cow," Which Can Both Moo and Wink, Made For the Comedian, Ernie Lotinga. It Is Seen Being Pushed Through the Streets of London to Its Destination.

For Crafters—Easy to Make

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Box with lid, made of linoleum and cedar wood. The Craftmaster describes how to make this, and the waste-paper basket shown below, in this month's article.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

You will find it quite easy to make a waste-paper basket like this, using either a remnant of new linoleum or a less worn piece from a discarded floor covering.

The Craft Shop

Things to Make From Linoleum

Conducted by HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

LINOLEUM (the kind used for floor covering) is quite a useful material for making things—baskets, boxes and so on. It is surprising what a variety of articles can be made from it, and what attractive ones.

It is very "friendly" medium, too. You can drop it, bend it into cylinders and still nothing much happens to it. The only thing it seems to mind is temperature; it cannot be handled cold.

Odds and ends of "flowery" patterns make the best baskets. Sometimes dealers have remnants or left-overs which can be bought at a low price, and used linoleum can be salvaged, too. There are sometimes parts of large, discarded rugs that are not worn too badly, and these can be used to make baskets and boxes. If they show signs of wear, a little paint or enamel will bring them back.

The waste basket shown in the illustration was made from a small piece about a yard long. First, a round bottom was cut from a piece of soft wood one-half inch thick. This can be cut with a key-hole saw and rounded off with a file.

The linoleum was trimmed and a piece selected, 11 inches wide, thus getting rid of the border of the rug. It was wrapped tightly around the wooden bottom to get the length, allowing a one inch lap.

Next, it was tacked to the bottom, using carpet tacks about three inches apart. The lap was closed with split-rivets of brass. Holes were punched with a reamer in the proper places and the rivets pushed through. Burs (small washers) were used inside so that the linoleum would not tear. The rivets were headed up with a small hammer.

The waste basket needed some stiffening around the top. So a stiff wire was fitted to the rim. A needle and thread fixed this firmly in place. Just a stitch here and there was enough, and the ends of the threads were tied. Shellac was applied inside and out along the rim so that the braid would stick. The braid on the top was ¾-inch black gummed tape. A good way to apply this is to crease it along the middle when it is dry. Cut a piece long enough to allow a little extra. This braid goes on readily, once you get the knack of it. Press it firmly in place with the thumb and fingers. The braid covers the wire and makes a neat, strong edge.

The bottom looked better with braid, too. This was tacked in place with brass head upholstery tacks. And the basket was then ready to receive bills, letters, etc.

This basket can be made oval-shaped as well as round.

Box With Cover

The box with the cover was made in practically the same way. Two round wooden pieces were cut out from the same half-inch wood. Cedar was the wood used and, by the way, cedar has a very attractive odor. Jersey cedar is particularly good, if any of you Crafters live in or around New Jersey.

One of these round pieces was 8 inches in diameter (the top) and the other about an eighth of an inch smaller all around—about 7⅞ inches in diameter. This makes the cover fit with no further effort on your part.

Two rivets suffice to hold the lap of the box and one for the cover. The box is about four inches deep and the cover about 1½ inches deep. But these dimensions can, of course, be varied according to the size and shape of the box you want.

The top and bottom can be enameled in some appropriate color. And your box is ready for use.

If you are using new linoleum you will need no finishing whatever. Once your rivets are in, and the braid put on, the article is finished. No painting or decorating is needed.

Easy and Quick

These things are very easy to make. The linoleum can be cut with shears but a sharp knife makes a more accurate edge. And the whole process is so simple that a box or basket can be turned out in an hour or so.

Some very attractive baskets could be made from this material, such as gathering baskets, flower baskets and the like. And if the lineloum pattern is small, then small flower baskets could be turned out. Handles could be made of rope or of leather.

And now you know what to do with that old linoleum rug which is going to be thrown out when you buy a new one! Just turn it into baskets and boxes. A couple of coats of bright enamel and the derelict becomes something valuable and handsome.

The Mail Bag

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

At Christmas time especially I feel "good will toward men" and I should like very much to prove my friendly interest by corresponding with Mail Baggers all over the world, to broaden my own views and further international good will

I would like to hear from France because I am a student of that language and customs. The Netherlands have always interested me as I am of Dutch descent. England attracts me for several reasons. First, the beautiful scenery there; second, because I am also partly of English descent; third, because of the many fine writers who have come from there. (Writing is my hobby.)

In a recent supplement to the Monitor there was a page showing the delivery of our newspaper to countries all over the world. This interested me greatly and I certainly would enjoy hearing from those places. There was a snapshot of Hong Kong, China; the Tyrolean Alps in West Australia; Barbados, the British West Indies; Sussex, England; Moscow, Russia; and many others, all interesting. All sharpen my hunger for first-hand information from them, and I promise to answer all letters, so please send them along.

My hobbies might attract some of you. Besides this interesting "traveling" all over the world, I like creative writing, philosophy, and books.

Dosty B.

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I have only just recently had the privilege of subscribing to the Monitor, although I have always gone to a Christian Science Sunday Sche... I thoroughly enjoy reading the Monitor, but my attention has been particularly attracted to the Mail Bag. I think the letters are very interesting and I, too, would like to have some pen friends from a foreign country.

I am 13 and enjoy learning about girls in other countries around my own age, particularly in France, Roumania, Italy or China. However, I should enjoy hearing from all parts of the world.

I shall be glad to tell my correspondents about my own country and its language and customs, and should like to know all about theirs. I am interested in music, books and sports.

My best wishes for the success of the Mail Bag, and I shall enjoy answering all letters promptly.

Jane B.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

I suppose it is a little queer to wait to write one's first letter to the Mail Bag until one has become twenty—especially in view of the fact that one has been a faithful Monitor fan for almost ten years. However, I have been a most interested Mail Bagger all these years.

To tell how much the Monitor has meant to me, not only in my high school and college work but in opening new and wide vistas in the arts and in current events, would fill the entire space devoted to the Mail Bag.

At present I am a student at Columbia University where I am working for my Master's Degree in Speech and the Drama. My interest in Drama began way back when, at the age of 4, I saw the great Bernhardt during her tour in America. (Surprisingly enough I still have a very vivid recollection of that performance.) Ever since then my "one great passion" has been acting and directing, and more recently, play production. The thrill of creating a character or building a stage set!—To me there is nothing to equal it.

Lest at this point Mail Bag readers picture me as a temperamental would-be artist locked up in a theater, let me hasten to add that there are loads of other things I'm interested in, including concerts, art exhibitions and, as a close second to the theater, the out-of-doors.

I should be interested in hearing from Mail Baggers anywhere, particularly from other New Yorkers, because I think it would be fun to be able to meet one's "corries" in person.

Sydonia C.

Rocky Ford, Colo.

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed our Mail Bag for a number of years but this is my first letter to it.

We live on a Colorado ranch in the melon center, near Rocky Ford. Every September they have a Rocky Ford fair, to which people from many miles come. This is a pretty country, because it is irrigated.

I am 14, a member of the Rainbow Order of Girls, and go to a consolidated school. I am especially interested in Germany, Switzerland and Spain, but should like to hear from any foreign country.

Hoping to gain some "pen pals."

Mary S.

Port Jervis, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I know it will not be the last.

A few weeks ago the mayor of Port Jervis dedicated the first Sodium Vapor lights on Park Avenue which has just been constructed. They are for highway illumination and are being used here for the first time in the world. They are a yellow appearing lamp and are not as glaring as electric lights—wonderful for driving, but not suitable for other purposes because they make other objects appear a different color. I was there when the lamps were first lighted by some Boy Scouts who used the most primitive method of rubbing flint to get a spark.

We live near Tri States Rock that marks the place where three states meet—Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Also the well-known "High Point" monument is quite near. This monument is located on the highest peak of New Jersey.

I have a little dog named "Cutie." He stands on his hind legs and waves his front paws. This we call "pat-a-caking."

I am 11 years old, like all sports, and am fond of collecting poems. I am a Girl Scout and I enjoy going to the meetings very much.

Hoping to receive some new correspondence chums,

Dorothy Marion F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Lees C. (11), Oak Park, Illinois. Interested in foreign countries, especially Holland, Sweden or Japan.

Gwendolen M. R. (12), Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Especially from someone living near the Rocky Mountains in Alberta or British Columbia.

Shirley B. (13), Cicero, Illinois. Interested in sports, reading and stamp collecting.

Nina S. (14), Marysville, Ohio. Interested in music and sports.

Joan M. (16), Edgbaston, Birmingham, England. Interested in sports and music.

From Boys

Friederich N. (16), Hannover-Lothfeld, Germany. From America.

John Jacob D. (13), Seelyville, Indiana. Especially from Wales.

Over 20

Phyllis C., Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

(Miss) Tommie S., Malvern, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Edna M., Abbotsford, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Alberta W., Cherry Creek, New York. Interested in camping and reading.

H. Irving G., Long Beach, California. From foreign countries. Interested in internationalism, literature and education. In English only.

Team Games

Whistling Relay Race

Players are divided up into teams of five, each player holding a puff-cracknel or similar biscuit or cracker.

The No. 1 player of each team stands in the center of the room, all of the No. 2 players in one corner, the No. 3 players in another, and so on.

The leader tells, secretly, to each No. 1 player a different popular tune.

On the word "Go" each No. 1 player runs to his No. 2, first eats his puff-cracknel and then whistles his tune.

No. 2 listens, and when he thinks he has got it, he runs to his No. 3, first eats his cracknel, and so on.

When No. 5 has got the tune he runs to the leader in the center, eats his cracknel and whistles his tune.

The first team with its tune correct wins.

Just Around the Corner

Lies Good Reading For You

Take a stroll with us down "Forthcoming Lane" and let us show you some of the good things

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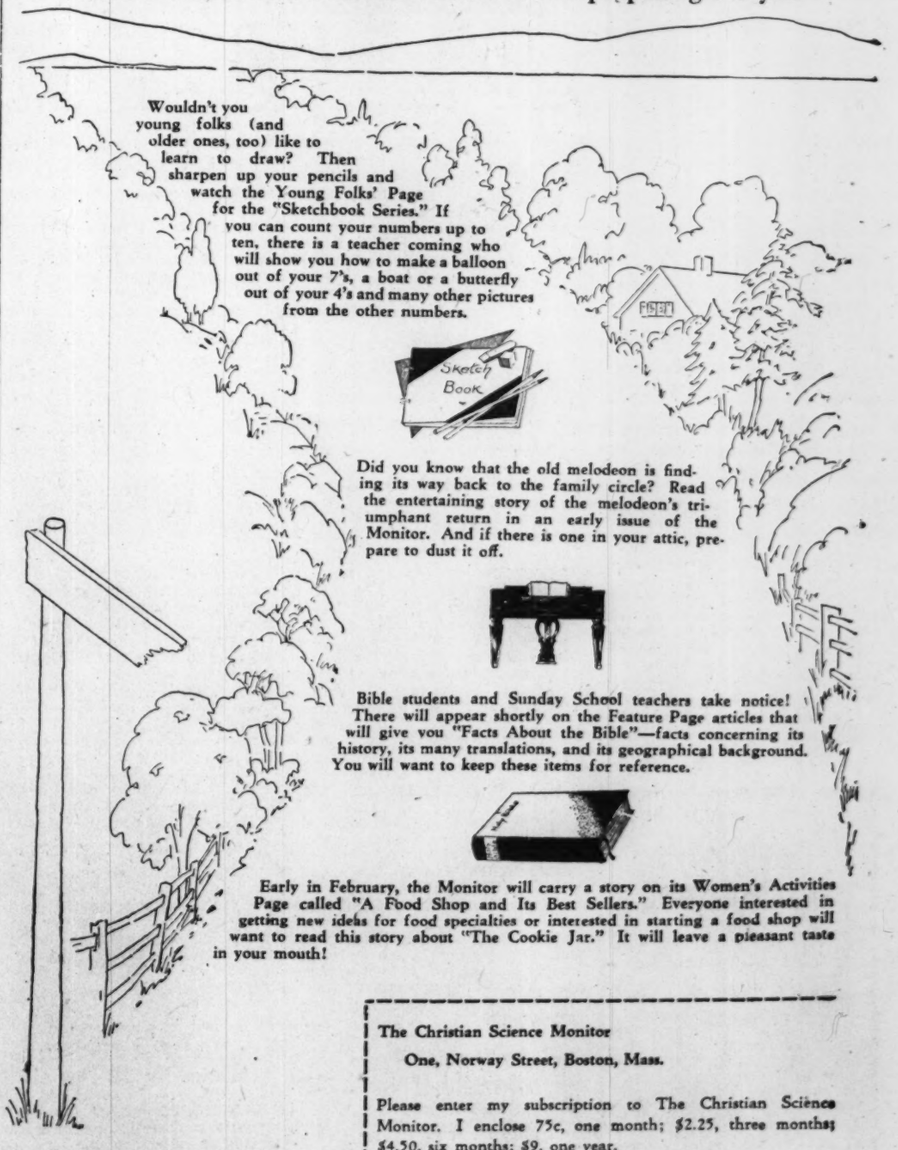
Wouldn't you young folks (and older ones, too) like to learn to draw? Then sharpen up your pencils and watch the Young Folks' Page for the "Sketchbook Series." If you can count your numbers up to ten, there is a teacher coming who will show you how to make a balloon out of your 7's, a boat or a butterfly out of your 4's and many other pictures from the other numbers.
Sketch Book
Did you know that the old melodeon is finding its way back to the family circle? Read the entertaining story of the melodeon's triumphant return in an early issue of the Monitor. And if there is one in your attic, prepare to dust it off.
Bible students and Sunday School teachers take notice! There will appear shortly on the Feature Page articles that will give you "Facts About the Bible"—facts concerning its history, its many translations, and its geographical background. You will want to keep these items for reference.
Early in February, the Monitor will carry a story on its Women's Activities Page called "A Food Shop and Its Best Sellers." Everyone interested in getting new ideas for food specialties or interested in starting a food shop will want to read this story about "The Cookie Jar." It will leave a pleasant taste in your mouth!

And now at the end of the lane comes a signpost. Sign this coupon now and let it bring you the good things "Just Around the Corner."

The Christian Science Monitor

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Congress Balks RFC's Request For 3-Year Term

Lending Power Extended Year as Legislators Guard Rights

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Congress, jealously guarding what vestiges of control it has over recovery activities of the Administration, today put its foot down flatly on a three-year extension of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Instead, banking and currency committees of both Senate and House were insisting that the lending powers of the corporation be limited to one year beyond Feb. 1, when existing authorizations cease. The opinion is general that if a further extension is necessary in 1935 it can be granted then.

However, members of both committees were disposed to grant whatever additional lending power officials of the corporation deemed necessary to carry out the duties placed upon it by law. This figure is already set in a Senate bill at $850,000,000 additional. The House bill as introduced provides for only $500,000,000, but the committee is disposed to increase the amount after hearing Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, estimate future needs.

Jones Is "Satisfied"

Although the corporation had originally asked for a three-year extension of its authorized lending period, Mr. Jones said he was satisfied this morning with the one-year period and added that President Roosevelt is also agreeable. It is understood there will be no trouble securing a further extension in 1935 if conditions at that time make it necessary.

Congressional reluctance to grant the three-year extension is due to a widespread feeling among legislators that a better check can be maintained over the organization if its life is extended a year at a time. Congress does not relish turning loose for a full three years its power to restrain and control the recovery organizations.

In addition to increasing the lending power of the corporation, there was every indication that Congress would also make RFC debentures—those already extant as well as new ones—eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve banks. The House bill, introduced by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama and chairman of the House Banking Committee, carries this provision. Asked his opinion on it, Mr. Jones said it had distinct advantages, and that he had no objection.

Must Guard Bond Market

Mr. Jones indicated, however, that he was strongly opposed to the sale of RFC bonds through any agency other than the Treasury on the ground that all federal borrowing operations should be handled and controlled at one point. He held that the floating of bond issues by several government agencies would disorganize the government bond market and weaken government credit.

The RFC directorate had previously indicated that it should have an increase of $1,000,000,000. Mr. Jones said that their actual and immediate needs were $500,000,000, that $850,000,000 would probably be more than necessary, but that the largest sum would be necessary to guard against any emergency demand.

He submitted a complete report to the committee of all RFC operations to Dec. 31, 1933. It disclosed that total authorizations and commitments then totaled $4,959,719,826. Of this sum, $2,999,215,577 had actually been disbursed, $1,030,718,494 repaid, and $323,171,409 cancelled or withdrawn.

President in Odd Spot in Canal Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

mental changes in world production which have taken place in the meantime — development of new grain-producing countries like France, which has become an exporter of cereals, and other tendencies which seem unmistakably to point to necessity for readjustment within the United States.

Moreover, although President Roosevelt is requesting Congress for authority to make reciprocal trade agreements and lower tariffs, students doubt if these outlets could build up trade remotely approaching its peak in the 1920s.

These basic factors, however, have only slight influence on the treaty as it enters the Senate. There, local considerations are as paramount as ever, with representatives of New York and Chicago fearing diversion from their ports, railroads aroused at competition, and a coalition of opposition generally standing firm against the St. Lawrence project.

Faces Possible Defeat

President Roosevelt seems to face the first major defeat of his Administration. The consequences are not regarded as serious, because the St. Lawrence treaty is not a vital part of his recovery or legislative program. If, by some strange circumstance, the President should secure ratification of the treaty, the victory would be one of the most striking in political memory.

Party lines are totally upset by the treaty. Leading opponents are the two Democratic Senators from New York, both solid supporters of the Administration in other respects. In a minority report presented to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York declares proponents of the treaty are "pursuing a philosophy of foreign trade that was disastrous in its consequences and that this country has evinced its intent to relinquish by every legislative act of the New Deal."

He points out that the American position in the wheat markets of the world has long been a declining one, falling from 41 per cent in 1919-21 to 15 per cent just over a decade later. The British Government, chief wheat buyer, has placed a 6 cents a bushel preferential on Canadian grain, and many other countries have domestic preferences.

No More Delusions

"Foreign trade," Senator Wagner said, "is not likely to occupy a more important place in our economic life than it did during the nineteen-twenties even after the economic revival which now gives every sign of being well under way. During those glittering years we believed blindly that economic evils could be cured by developing an export market.

"We believed that we could profit indefinitely by the quixotic policy of selling supplies abroad and financing the loans with which to pay for our own products. Today we have regained a level-headed perspective and we are embarking upon a sound agrarian policy of domestic improvement in agriculture by means of production control and domestic price adjustments."

On the power aspects, far less opposition exists. President Roosevelt puts power development on the St. Lawrence, near to potential markets, along with his schemes at Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam and the Columbia River.

There is a good possibility that the Senate will attempt to divide the two objectives of the treaty and start renegotiation of an agreement with Canada which will secure power without attempting navigation. This, however, would manifestly be a long and difficult task.

Japan Denies Plan To Annex Manchuria

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government let it be known Jan. 9 that it considers the forthcoming enthronement of Mr. Henry Pu Yi as Emperor of Manchoukuo a pledge to the world that Japan does not intend to annex the state it established out of Manchuria two years ago.

A foreign office spokesman, permitted to part the curtain of silence which hitherto has cut off observers from knowledge of the official Tokyo attitude on Mr. Pu Yi's ascension to the throne, said yesterday the Government has four reasons for favoring the coronation.

These reasons, he said, were: The Manchurian people wish Mr. Pu Yi's enthronement; The establishment of Mr. Pu Yi as king will define the territorial limits of Manchoukuo, express its sovereignty, and assure the Chinese that extension of its territory is not contemplated; the coronation will lead to the restoration of peace and good government in Manchoukuo; and establishment of the monarchy "will be a pledge to the world that Japan has no intention of annexing Manchoukuo."

Old St. Lawrence Lanes Already Do Nice World Trade

2000 Miles of Present Waterway Do Two-Way Annual Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 11—Even while the United States Senate prepares to decide the fate of the treaty signed by Canada and the United States for the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway, it is significant to note that this 2000-mile route is already functioning for two-way traffic despite its handicaps.

During the 1933 season of navigation there was an exceptionally heavy movement of freight between Great Lake ports and Europe, Newfoundland, Cuba and the Atlantic seaboard, which passed through the St. Lawrence canal.

Incoming freight consisted of 55 cargoes for Canadian lake ports and 134 cargoes for United States lake ports, while the outgoing cargoes numbered 56 from Canadian lake ports and 64 from the United States.

The normal draft of the St. Lawrence Canal is only 14 feet, which fell toward the close of the season to but 12½ feet, owing to exceptionally low water. If freighters persist in utilizing the route under such conditions the deepening of the international rapids section to conform with the depth of the new Welland Canal should bring a rush of commerce to all the St. Lawrence and lake ports.

Canadian Engineers Oppose Canal Treaty

TORONTO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence waterway appeared yesterday at the Great Lakes division meeting of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada in convention here.

The proposed waterway was opposed "in its entirety" by the Great Lakes division, which termed the belief that Toronto some day would become an ocean port through construction of the waterway, a "political dream." It was declared ocean-going vessels would have very little traffic in the port of Toronto.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence waterway all or most of the transshipping would be eliminated, thereby cutting off employment right "from the cabin boys to the executives in the offices," the delegates found. Public funds would be used to obliviate the Great Lakes fleet in which Canadians had invested millions.

Mr. H. N. McMaster, secretary-treasurer of the association, declared that in the event of construction of the St. Lawrence waterway 3000-ton vessels in use at the present time would be put out of commission, while millions spent on Montreal harbor facilities would be wasted.

Mr. McMaster further declared the association was opposed to the Government granting funds for construction of a grain elevator at Fort Erie, Ont., as it was thought there was sufficient elevator service at Port Colborne, Toronto, Kingston and Prescott.

St. Lawrence Plan Likened in Value To Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Immediate undertaking of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways project was recommended yesterday in a special report by Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Power Commission, summarizing special studies by all government agencies connected with the development.

The 7500-word report, transmitted to the Senate by President Roosevelt with his message urging prompt consideration of the pact with Canada, stated the following conclusions:

"The studies independently made by the various agencies lead to the conclusion that the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project for power and navigation should be undertaken without delay.

"The navigation project is comparable in economic value and importance to the Panama Canal. It is combined with the development of the largest and cheapest block of hydroelectric power available in North America.

Opportunity for Employment

"Undertaking of the project will provide employment on essential and self-liquidating public works during the immediate period of construction.

"Its completion will unquestionably confer important national benefits and stimulate the future growth and development of the United States."

The report was based on data prepared by the War and Commerce Departments, the Federal Power Commission and the Power Authority of the State of New York.

"The Development of the St. Lawrence by a public agency," said the report, "represents the last opportunity available to provide the northeastern section of the United States with the benefits assured other sections through development of Muscle Shoals, Boulder Dam, the Columbia River, and similar public projects."

Already in Operation

The report contended that the Great Lakes-Atlantic Ocean waterway already is in existence and requires completion principally in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River.

"The completed seaway from Duluth to the Atlantic Ocean," it said, "will provide a waterway in which vessels may move with unrestricted speed over approximately 97 per cent of the total distance.

"The time required for navigation by ordinary cargo vessels is estimated at approximately nine days. From Chicago to the Atlantic Ocean the distance and time of navigation will be very nearly the same."

Annual capacity of the proposed seaway was estimated by the corps of engineers at 25,000,000 tons.

The project would create a new seacoast for the United States, 3576 miles in length of shore line, reaching into the heart of the nation and converting 30 American cities on the lakes and connecting channels into seaports. The population of the newly created seaway area was estimated at 42,470,045 in 1930.

Text of Waterway Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to the Senate advocating quick ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty follows:

I request the consideration of ratification by the Senate of the so-called St. Lawrence Treaty with Canada. Broad national reasons lead me, without hesitation, to advocate the treaty. There are two main considerations, navigation and power.

Canada and the United States are possessed of a natural flow of water from near the center of the continent to the ocean—a flow which throughout the greater part of its length is today available for navigation by large-size vessels. A system of locks at the eastern end of Lake Superior, a dredged channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and another series of great locks between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario provide free and adequate navigation well down the St. Lawrence River. From there, a series of three rapids, all of them within a distance of 120 miles, now impede navigation by ocean-going vessels, but a Canadian canal already provides facilities for smaller ships. This Canadian canal now is used substantially up to its capacity.

Two in Canadian Territory

Two of the three rapids are wholly in Canadian territory; the other is in the so-called international section. A great power development at the Beauharnois Rapids in Canada is already nearing completion, and locks for ocean-going ships have been planned for and could readily be built at a low cost as part of the plan. This means that only two additional series of locks are required for a complete and continuous seaway from Duluth to salt water.

I call your attention to the simple fact that Canada alone can, if desired, build locks at the Lachine Rapids and at the international sector and thus provide a seaway wholly within Canadian control without treaty participation by the United States. This, however, would be a reversal of the policy of cooperation which the United States and Canada have continuously maintained for generations.

I want to make it very clear that this great international highway for shipping is without any question going to be completed in the near future and that this completion should be carried out by both nations instead of by one.

I am sending you herewith a summary of data prepared at my request by governmental agencies. This summary, in its relation to the economic aspects of the seaway, shows from the broad national point of view, first, that commerce and transportation will be greatly benefited and, secondly, local fears of economic harm to special localities or to special interests are grossly exaggerated.

It is, I believe, a historic fact that every great improvement directed to better commercial communications, whether in the case of railroads into new territory, or the deepening of great rivers, or the building of canals, or even the cutting of the Isthmus of Panama, have all been subjected to opposition on the part of local interests which conjure up imaginary fears and fail to realize that improved transportation results in increased commerce, benefiting directly or indirectly all sections.

Sees No Harm to Railroads

For example, I am convinced that the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway will not injure the railroads or throw their employees out of work; that it will not in any way interfere with the proper use of the Mississippi River or the Missouri River for navigation. Let us be wholly frank in saying that it is better economics to send grain or other raw materials from our Northwest to Europe via the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence than it is to send them around three sides of a square—via Texas ports or the Mississippi, thence, through the Gulf of Mexico and thence, from the southern end of the North Atlantic to its northern end. In this illustration, it is well to remember that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

I am satisfied that the treaty contains adequate provision for the needs of the Chicago drainage district and for navigation between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. A special report from the chief of engineers of the War Department covers the subject.

On the affirmative side, I subscribe to the definite belief that the completion of the seaway will greatly serve the economic and transportation needs of a vast area of the United States and should, therefore, be considered solely from the national point of view.

On Development of Cheap Power

The other great objective provided for in the treaty relates to the development of electric power. As you know, I have advocated the development of four great power areas in the United States, each to serve as a yardstick and each to be controlled by the Government or governmental agencies. The Tennessee Valley plants and projects in the Southeast, the Boulder Dam on the Colorado River in the Southwest, the Columbia River projects in the Northwest are already under construction. The St. Lawrence development in the Northeast calls for action. This river is a source of incomparably cheap power located in proximity to a great industrial and rural market and within transmission distance of millions of domestic consumers.

The Legislature of the State of New York, by unanimous vote, set up the necessary state machinery during my term as Governor of New York, and the State stands ready to coöperate with the Federal Government in the distribution of power in accordance with what I believe is today a definite national policy.

Power in the international section of the St. Lawrence cannot be developed without a treaty between the United States and Canada. On the other hand, Canada can develop a huge block of new power at the two other rapids which lie wholly within Canadian territory. Here again, as in the case of navigation, it is better in every way that we should maintain the historic principle of accord with Canada in the mutual development of the two nations.

I have not stressed the fact that the starting of this great work will put thousands of unemployed to work. I have preferred to stress the great future advantages to our country and especially the fact that all of us should view this treaty in the light of the benefits which it confers on the people of the United States as a whole.

Boston Art Notes

The Guild

Water colors by Mr. Ralph W. Gray are exhibited at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. Subjects include many things, from winter on the Penobscot River to a dancer in Agua Caliente.

Mr. Gray handles aquarelle with a view to the spare brush and general characterization. He does not apply color in too fluid consistency. The subjects appear to be well thought out, and the few details indicated are brushed on only after calculation. All his pictures give an impression of tidy performance.

Beaches and rivers are favorite subjects with water colorists, since they give opportunity to achieve gleaming surfaces and broad stretches. Impressive are subjects of cranberry pickers, in which we see the workers stooped in the bogs. Another appealing subject is a picture entitled, "Cross Word Puzzle," in which an elderly gentleman is seen preoccupied with the game before an old coal range beside a window. Not enough water colors are painted of interiors. The medium lends itself to informal sketches and atmospheric illustrations of home life. To be sure, there are not the impressive phenomena of clouds and fog, waterways, sunshine, foliage and craggy peaks to add excitement to the performance.

Public Library

The subject of stained glass is becoming more popularly known in this country. Here in Boston there are several studios which make windows and distribute them over the United States. For those who are interested in the craft and the processes, exhibitions have been arranged from time to time at the Boston Public Library.

Currently there may be seen at the library a number of cartoons, or preliminary full-size sketches, for windows made at Mr. Charles Connick's studio. There are, besides, miniature projects of windows shown in color, illumined by electricity so that the visitor may gain some idea of the subsequent effect of the window, as it carries sunlight through its multitudinous, irregularly shaped panes of glass. D. A.

Idols Made Good Ballast

Two colossal idols found on the island of Raevavae, south of Tahiti, were used as ballast for the ship Denise, wrecked on the island and refloated.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY of BOSTON

SPECIAL ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, January 10, 1934.
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for City officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners, on

Tuesday, the Twenty-Third Day of January, 1934

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, give in their votes "Yes" or "No" in answer to the following questions:

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on both of the following questions.

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale of any and all alcoholic beverages in this city, he will vote "YES" on both questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale of wines and malt beverages only herein, he will vote "NO" on question 1 and "YES" on question 2.

(c) If he desires to prohibit the sale of any and all alcoholic beverages herein, he will vote "NO" on both questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES / NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES / NO

"Shall licenses be granted in this city for the sale therein of alcoholic beverages in taverns?" YES / NO

The polls at said meetings will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attest: W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk.

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WEST HAVEN TRUCKING CO.
P. A. DAHLGARD, Prop.
Office and Warehouse
435 CONGRESS AVENUE Phone 6-0343

Save on Fuel Bills
Whitney Automatic Stokers, burning Buckwheat at $8.00 a ton, will help you.
All Rail Coal Co.
38 CENTER STREET 6-6111

MARRO SHOE SERVICE
TWO STORES
89 and 445 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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WINTHROP and DERBY AVENUE
2-4 daily except Saturdays

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

M. H. KEBABIAN
Importer
25% Special Reductions on Our Entire Stock of Rugs
71 ELM STREET 5-0745
Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
139 TEMPLE ST.

George W. Norris
Men's Fine Tailormade Clothing
$23.50 to $39.50
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Godfrey & Cooper GARAGE
Distributors of INDIA TIRES
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Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
The WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 WHALLEY AVENUE

Quinnipiac COAL Co.
BLACK or BLUE COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 6-1125 344 STATE ST.

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

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ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Dept. Store
Ladies' Furnishings—Dry Goods—Draperies
Linoleums—Shades—Slip Covers—Curtains
A pleasant place to shop.
28-34 WALL ST. NORWALK, CONN.

BETTER BAKED PRODUCTS
de Bruycker Bake Shops Inc.
518 WEST AVENUE, NORWALK
24 RAILROAD AVENUE, NEW CANAAN

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

The Gorham Company
DECORATORS
Wall Paper and Paints
of the Better Kind
Tel. 462 126 WASHINGTON STREET SOUTH NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET 3-7338
12 to 5 p. m. daily

Featured in the January Sale of Corsets
Nemo-Flex Combination, $5.00
regularly $7.50
This is an excellent foundation garment with the famous Wonderlift feature and an inner belt which hooks in front. Made of coutil with shaped bust of cotton mesh and elastic shoulder straps. Boned in back, short or long lengths. Sizes 36 to 50.
Corsets, Third Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

January Clearance on Overcoats and Suits
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Job Printing
Specializing in Church Work
BUSINESS STATIONERY
TICKETS, etc.
THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Toms Road Tel. 3-0349

Springdale Ice & Coal Co.
Manufactured Ice
Coal and Feed
Building Materials
Telephone 4-1662
Springdale, Conn.
COAL FUEL OIL RANGE OIL

N. SARADJIAN
Direct Importer of Persian and Chinese Rugs. Careful washing. Expert repairs done on oriental and domestic rugs.
8 SOUTH STREET TELEPHONE 4-6372

WATERBURY

OUR JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Starts Wednesday, January 10th
This is our semi-annual store-wide clearance in which all lines are sharply reduced in price.
List all your needs in Wearing Apparel and things for the home, and come here to this sale and buy them at a cost far below regular prices.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
Incorporated
WATERBURY, CONN.

DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MOTOR CARS
For Demonstration call 3-1520
Your car called for, serviced and delivered.
PEATTIE MOTORS INC.
488 WATERTOWN AVENUE

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
Quality Value and Service
DEAN the FLORIST
58 Center Street Tel. 4-2783

JANUARY SALE
NOW GOING ON
Check your needs and save on merchandise you'll use this winter and the coming spring.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Calendars and Diaries, 1934
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOK and BUDGETS
Everything for your office at
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

The Thrift Event of the Season!
Howland-Hughes' Great January Sale

MILK and ICE CREAM
R. F. Worden & Sons
INCORPORATED
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Skates Sharpened
Arctics Repaired
We replace buckles and snaps.
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Company
28 BANK STREET Phone 4944-3

NOW IN PROGRESS!
Our January Clearance
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

WE DO
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
Perry's Laundry Inc.
41 JEFFERSON ST. Phone 3-3161

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
Swift Premium Hams
Heinz Soups
TEL. 5101 10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

DOWNS
Stationer Engraver Printer
229 N. Charles Street, Baltimore

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 333

Smith & Co., Florists
ETHEL R. SIECK
PLANTS—POTTERY
CUT FLOWERS—CORSAGES
Phone Vernon 4896 1822 N. Charles St.
Flowers by Wire
BELMONT 5600 UNIVERSITY 3596

HELLER-DRISKILL GOWNS
Individuality Without Extravagance
Hopkins Apartments, St. Paul at 31ST STS.
Virginia Driskill Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS CO.
January Clearance Sale of
DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
$2.59
Values to $6.00
Broken sizes of the famous Daniel Green Slippers
Your choice of Bridge Slippers, Pajama Boots, D'Orsay Mules in Rose, Blue, Green, Coral and Black. Exceptional values at $2.59.
SHOES—SECOND FLOOR

BUY FURNITURE NOW at FEBRUARY PRICES
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Brandow's
Band Box Cleaners
605 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE
We call for and deliver your things within 2 to 24 hours. Beautifully done and odorless. Our own plant!
No Other Shop or Phone!
Dial 2-2441

HARRY SIMMONS
Retiring From Business
Great Reductions in All Departments
84 NO. PEARL STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

Personal Service with Quality Fuels—Try us.
BLACK-STORK
The Hi-Test Anthracite
NIAGARA-HUDSON
Domestic Coke
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
129 Water Street Tel. 3-1268

"RAINBOW'S END"
294 STATE ST. Phone 4-7867
Albany's Dining Place of Distinction
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
"We cater to the discriminating public."

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
SPECIAL!
Sale French Crepe Slips $1.69

BINGHAMTON

January Clearance Sale
REDUCTIONS ON
Stetson, Florsheim, Bostonian, Dr. Locke Shoes for Men. I. Miller, Foot Saver, Stetson, Vitality, Dr. Locke Shoes for Women. Vitality, Dr. Locke Shoes for Children.
Parlor City Shoe Company
40 COURT ST.

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALES
in all departments offer large savings to thrifty people
at McLEAN'S

FINE JEWELRY
AT REASONABLE PRICES
ASH'S
JEWELERS SINCE 1885
164 WASHINGTON STREET

O. W. Sears & Son Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Dial 2-3487 and 2-3488

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO
D. T HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN STREET

FLORISTS
C. R. BECKWITH SONS
920 Chenango St. Phone 2-5356

BRONXVILLE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph 1073 116 Pondfield Rd

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

Harry P. Hoblin Incorporated
108 Kraft Avenue Tel. 2107
HARDWARE—PAINT
HOUSEWARES
Give something useful this Christmas.
Shop in a Hardware Store

Buick
OAK RIDGE BUICK CO., Inc.
Authorized Sales and Service
Ask about our Service Saver Plan Coupon Book
Post Road and Main Street
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK 6100

OUR STORE IS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE FOR CHOICE MEATS AND POULTRY
Phones 0153—0154
Pondfield Market, Inc.
S. Reis, Pres.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD

STP
FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472- 1473 TUCKAHOE

Chez Marie
Fashions for the South in Boucle, Sport Silks and Unusual Prints.
111 PONDFIELD BRONXVILLE 6050

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

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Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily

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Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE Mgr
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

"THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN"
SEMET-SOLVAY
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
440 M & T BUILDING CL. 7900

Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries—With Flowers
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
Wholesome — DINNERS — Home Cooked
Daily, 50c-60c Sundays, 65c-75c
Special Luncheon, 50c
Reservations Desired
OLIVER AND MABEL CLOCK
121 ARGONNE DRIVE Kenmore—RI. 1166

COAL and COKE
SAND and GRAVEL
CARTING
GEORGE GRADER
51 West Northrup Pl. Phone Parkside 6796

GLOVERSVILLE

PRIME MEATS
MONARCH FOODS
Our Country Roll Butter is steadily gaining in popularity
PUTMAN'S MARKET
21 South Main Street, Gloversville

N. M. Banker Inc.
Dividend Paying Insurance
40 North Main St. Phone 2777

ESSO
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gloversville, N. Y.

BOSTON DAILY ROASTED ASSORTED NUTS 70c. LB.
Famous Salted Peanuts
Home-made Ice Creams and Candies
Boston Candy Store

H. P. AYRES
ELECTRICAL WIRING
Fixtures and Appliances
10 PLACE STREET Phone 4216

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SILK AND WOOL DRESSES
ROLLINS SILK HOSIERY
CRANCE SHOP
326 East State Street Phone 9583

GIFT BOXES
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats at the
LENRAY BAKERY & DELICATESSEN
218 West State Street Phone 9395

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NOW IN PROGRESS!
Nelson's Annual Store-Wide JANUARY SALES
Great Savings on Home and personal needs.
NELSON'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.
NRA

KENMORE

MONARCH
Food Products
DELICATESSEN
WERNER'S MARKET
3145 DELAWARE AVENUE Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave
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Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sale

Long Island

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SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food. Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
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"The quality of your printing reflects the character of your business"
CHARLES O. BOYER
Superior Printing
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Call Hav. 4-2223 to settle
The Burning Question
Clean Coke and Coke
Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKES, Mgr.

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DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
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DOUGLASTON, L. I.

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— SHOES —
WINTER FOOTWEAR FOR THE FAMILY
REPAIRING
E. CORBO 91-02 CORONA AVE.

Elmhurst Bedding Shops
INCORPORATED
Full Line of Bedding
SPRINGS MATTRESSES
STUDIO COUCHES
Upholstering Done on Premises
Slip Covers to Order
All Kinds of Furniture Repairing
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SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
WESTMINSTER RADIO SERVICE
MAGIC CHEF
GAS RANGES
513 CENTRAL AVE.

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

KATZ BROS., Props.
TAILORS and FURRIERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Dry cleaning and Dyeing
Watch for Our Weekly Specials
6 IRVING PLACE, Near Broadway
Tel. Cedarhurst 3286

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The Right Clothes for Every Occasion
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open Evenings Until Nine

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Beauty Shop
Eugene, Frederic and Croquinole Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50 First 4 Days of Week
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Antiques, Used Furniture, Works of Art, Prints, Books, Silver, etc. A fine assortment of Early American glassware and novelties on our "DOLLAR TABLE."
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
133-50 Roosevelt Ave. Ph. Flushing 9-1811

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Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Meats and Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1946
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Tel. Freeport 2725

COCH'S MEN'S SHOP
SALE—DEVONSHIRE SUITS and OVERCOATS, $19.75
Value to $30.00. SHIRTS 99c
95 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving $5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG.
Tel. Freeport 1599
Branch: 47A N. Village Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 1317
ROCKVILLE CENTER

FREEPORT—Merrick

COAL ICE
LEHIGH VALLEY and BLUE COAL
DENNIS BROS.
NRA
Tel. 3136 7112 FREEPORT

DRESSES, $6.00 up
We Specialize in Fitting the Hard to Fit
Sizes 14 to 20—18½ to 52
Bess Rottenberg Phone: Frpt 6779
126 Gregory Avenue, Merrick

GREAT NECK

Fine Footwear for All
NASSAU BOOTERY
64 Middle Neck Road
Phone Great Neck 2172

NEW YORK

Long Island

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Lee-David, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
JANUARY CLEARANCE
Prices Greatly Reduced on All
MILLINERY, DRESSES, SKIRTS
TWIN SWEATER SETS

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS — MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

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THE BEAUTIFUL AND UNUSUAL FOR YOUR FEET
at the
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37-12 82nd St. Havemeyer 9-5331
LILY KROBOTH Interior Decorator

GOLDEN PHEASANT BARBER SHOP AND BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 35c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
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NEWTOWN 9-8650
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
FUR COATS
Ready to Wear and Made to Order
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HAvemeyer 4-8220 Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
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All kinds of Furs Repaired and made to order
82-20 ROOSEVELT AVE. cor. 83rd Street

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REGENT HOTEL
PAULA BERTHE
FROCKS
Republic 9-4814
161-01 Shelton Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of F. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 6-0183

F. R. HARRIS
(Est. 1915)
CORSET SHOP
164-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
We specialize in fitting Foundation Garments to the individual needs of your figure. Corsets fitted and altered without charge.
REPAIRING REMODELING
JOHN BROS.
EXCLUSIVE FURRIERS
Welcome your inspection of their completed Fall and Winter Stock.
89-07 164 Street Republic 9-0219

COCH BROS.
Exclusive Clothiers and Haberdashers
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
DEVONSHIRE CLOTHES
165-07 Jamaica Avenue Rep. 9-10391
Next to Valencia Thea. *Open Evenings*

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SUNN UPHOLSTERING CO.

Furniture Reupholstered and Repaired
126 ATLANTIC AVE.
Lynbrook 10195

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn. 4827 and Lyn 4891

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
17 ATLANTIC AVE LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

Lynbrook's Leading Silk Store
5 Corners Silk Store
SILKS VELVETS DRAPERIES
WOOLENS CURTAINS
GEORGE NOVROS, 315 Merrick Rd.

Community Filling Station
WALTER G. KOSCH, Prop.
Broadway and Stauderman Ave.
Lynbrook, N. Y.
BATTERY SERVICE GENERAL REPAIRS
TIRE HOSPITAL GAS AND OIL
Day Phone Night Phone
Lynbrook 3793 Rockville Centre 7024

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 ATLANTIC AVENUE
LYNBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6327
For the Boy of Three to the Youth of Eighteen

Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in this work has extended our reputation to many distant parts.
The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

LYNBROOK—Malverne

The Wright Fuel Co.
288 HEMPSTEAD AVE., MALVERNE, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 34
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
CLEAN COAL (2-hour service)

LYNBROOK–Valley Stream

TELEPHONE VALLEY STREAM 5617
George F. Bechstein
Real Estate and Insurance
8 E. Fairview Ave. Valley Stream, N. Y.

Grevert's Shoe Store
SPECIALIZING IN CORRECT FITTING
380 Rockaway Ave. Valley Stream, L. I.
Telephone V. S. 377-R

NEW YORK

Long Island

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
Tishman's
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

TELEPHONE HOLLIS 5-2000 FOR
PRINTING THAT SELLS
Quality—Service—Reasonable
Job Printing of the Better Kind
Order your stationery now.
REVIEW JOB PRINT
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 215th Place

FAY'S
Specialists in
CORRECT CORSET FITTING
Corsets Gloves
Hosiery Lingerie
10% to 50% Annual Corset Sale
215-05 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-1686

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BELLEROSE BRAKE *and* AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
256-60 Jericho Turnpike Tel. Floral Park 310
Specialists on
Brake and Front End Work—General Repairs, Battery, Greasing, Oil, Tires, etc. Socony Gas.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style HAMS Free of Charge
Housewives: Remember, on each toast we prepare for you there is a great saving; not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

Big Sale Now Going On at
SAM WEINBERG'S
Furnisher and Hatter
JAMAICA AVENUE, COR. 107TH STREET

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 *Next to R-K-O*

WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 Jamaica Avenue
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-4524

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

GAS SUNOCO OILS
BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE
Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue, at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel Rockville Centre 1815 31 Vale Place
8 a m to 1 p m daily

R. V. C. 805
The BELCHER BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Facials
243 Sunrise Highway

MARIANNE'S
CLEARANCE SALE
DRESSES and COATS
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

LYNDA LYNCH
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NEMO-FLEX REDFERN
Camps, Belts. All garments fitted and altered free of charge.
278 MERRICK ROAD Tel. R. V. C. 1499

MODERN MAJESTIC
LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, $5, $6 and $7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

Herman Brown
A Full Line of Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mam. 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802

CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

C. Hamblen Sons
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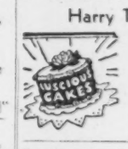

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Daily Features

All Nature

Fairy Duster

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the few western plants which do not cross the Rocky Mountains into the east are the fairy dusters, small shrubs scarcely a foot tall belonging to the Mimosa family. The family is cosmopolitan in range, some types of sensitive plants being found in almost every part of the temperate zone, and reaching greatest development in the tropics.

Good fairies must necessarily be clean fairies. So what would be more natural when one comes upon a clump of purplish blossoms with a distinct dusterlike shape to the tufts of stamens, than to call it a clump of "fairy dusters"? Though exceedingly odd to look upon, the beauty and daintiness of the clump command attention.

As one can readily see from the illustration, the leaves are small and very few in number. They are similar in structure to those of the genus Mimosa, the true sensitive plants. The branches are spreading and light gray in color. The buds when they appear in early spring are bright pink.

For the Scrapbook

Gems From Wisdom's Mine

Philosophy is nothing but discretion.—*John Selden.*

They that govern the most make the least noise.—*John Selden.*

Never tell your resolution beforehand.—*John Selden.*

A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine;
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and th' action fine.
—*George Herbert.*

Bibles laid open, million of surprises.
—*George Herbert.*

If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast.
—*George Herbert.*

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As metaphysic wit can fly.
—*Butler.*

He that complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
—*Butler.*

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharg'd.
—*Milton.*

Misunderstanding and inattention create more uneasiness in the world than deception and artifice, or, at least, their consequences are more universal.—*Goethe.*

What can that man fear who takes care to please a Being that is able to crush all his adversaries?
—*Addison.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

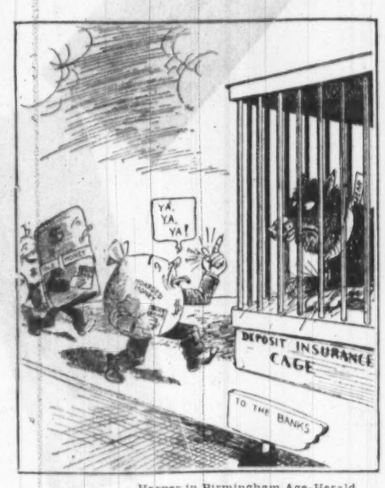
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Pharisees

THE Hebrew word *Perushim*, which gave us our term "Pharisees," means literally "separated"; and they were so called because they separated themselves from other groups which were less strict. They first came into prominence shortly before 100 B. C., during the time of the Maccabees, as protesting against Greek influences, and clinging steadfastly to Judaism (cf. Herford: "The Pharisees," p. 44).

During the New Testament period they formed a very powerful party; but the high ideals with which they had commenced were often clouded by formalism and undue attention to detail, as the Way-shower made plain (Matt. 23). Exceptions to the general rule were to be found, however, in men like Paul—"a Pharisee and the son of a Pharisee" (Acts 23:6), whose zeal was turned into Christian channels.

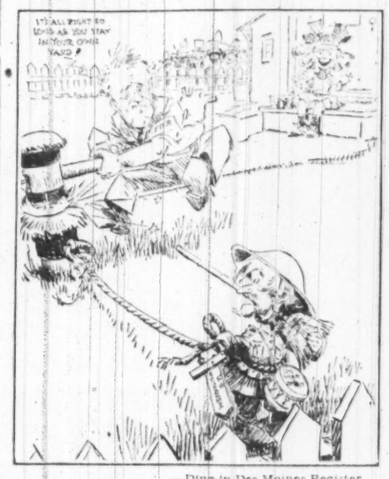
Cartoons of the Week



—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald
Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
It Can Be Done, But It Takes Backbone

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
All Set for a Nice Quiet Drive



—Ding in Des Moines Register
Gotta Quit Scaring the Neighbors

—Brown in New York Herald Tribune
A Possible Addition to the Line

—Gale in Los Angeles Times
But Need It Be So Sweeping?

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago once declared that his first job was that of printer's devil on a country newspaper. He was eight years old, and his pay was $4 per week.

"A former newspaper man, he talked to the correspondents in their own lingo," said Silas Bent of President Warren G. Harding, to whom newspaper men were devoted. ("Ballyhoo," 1927.)

"Literacy has placed the bulk of the population daily at the mercy of the propagandist and the press agent," declared Everett Dean Martin in "The Meaning of a Liberal Education."

"Probably there is no rule of your profession to which you gentlemen are more devoted than that which prescribes that the editorial and business policies of the paper are to be conducted by strictly separate departments," declared Calvin Coolidge in an address to newspaper men delivered during his Presidency.

The Kennebec Journal, October, 1840, declared that "the principle of monarchy in our Federal Government, so much dreaded by Patrick Henry, Luther Martin, and others, has been steadily developing itself under the present administration." The heading of the editorial was, "Federal Centralization Under the Democrats."

"Smiling cats are the best-selling news feature pictures of all time," according to "Editing the Day's News," Bastian and Case, 1932. The frontispiece of this text for students of journalism is a laughing cat!

"Arthur Vandenberg, editor of the Grand Rapids Press, on leave in the United States Senate," was the way in which President Harrison, National Association of Newspaper Editors, introduced the Michigan Senator at the Washington meeting of this association, 1930.

Question and answer copy, as in court proceedings, is called "Q-A-stuff."

Many small community newspapers employ no reporters. They have "country correspondents," who send in personals and news items each week.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUTH crushed to earth shall rise again,—
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

—BRYANT

In Lighter Vein

Explanatory Title

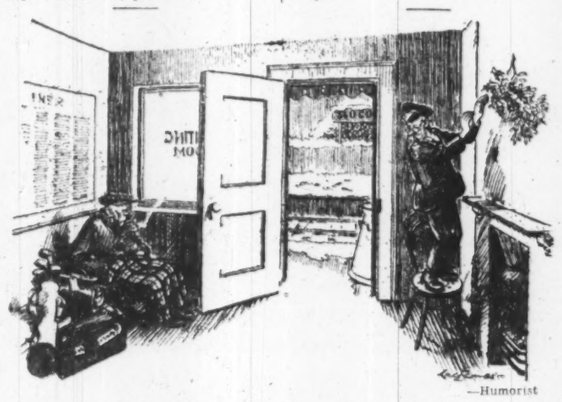
The gentleman from a rural community was viewing the paintings in an art gallery for the first time. He came to a portrait labeled, "E. H. Smith, by himself."

"Humph!" exclaimed the farmer. "Anybody can see there isn't anybody else in that picture!"

Pot and Kettle

A boy in a Kansas school, asked for a composition on slang, wrote: "I'll bet if I don't quit using slang, you'll soak me on the noodle."

The teacher read it. "One more crack like that," he exploded, "and it's the skids for you."—*Boston Transcript.*



Passenger (waiting for branch line connection): "What's the idea? Holding a party tomorrow?"

Porter: "No—this is for your benefit. Tomorrow is Christmas Day and you may still be here."

—Humorist

Fast Work

In a western state a railway bridge had been destroyed by fire, and it was necessary to replace it. Two days later came the superintendent of the division. Alighting from his private car, he encountered the foreman of the bridge builders.

"Bill," said the superintendent—and the words quivered with energy—"I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay costs the company money. Have you the engineer's plans for the new bridge?"

"I don't know," said the bridge builder, "whether the engineer has his picture drawed yet, but the bridge is up and the trains is passin' over it."—*Labor.*

Ready for Repeal

"Your husband told my husband that his word at home was law."

"Oh, yes? Well, it's one of those laws that are never enforced."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

For All Temperatures

Auto Salesman (explaining to green customer): "This is the radiator and this is the fan."

Lady: "Oh, then, it's an all-season car?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Lucky Chap

"You seem idle!"

"The boss likes to see me idle."

"Huh!"

"This is the complaint department."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Woolen Bags

IT BEING quite the thing today to have a matching bag for wool outfits, one girl, clever with her fingers, told a shop she would make to order any bags women wanted. She selected the zippers, added wooden buckles, and embroidered a duplicate motif to what the gown bore. She even fitted some with pockets inside and mirror. She often gets two and three orders daily from store or local dressmakers.
(Mrs.) C. D. L.

Floor Sanding

A MAN who had been out of employment stepped into a paint shop one morning where an auction sale was in process. A floor-sanding machine was offered at such a low figure that the man felt he must buy it. Before long he found that he had made a good investment, for the machine not only paid for itself, but gave the man steady, and fairly lucrative employment through a season when jobs were hard to find.
(Mrs.) E. H.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

219

After leaving Joppa said the lecturer, the land through which we traveled for the ensuing days that followed had all the appearance of having been parched and dried up for evident lack of water

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Brevities

Roanoke Times: According to a minister, we need more middle-of-the-road people. Not at the steering wheel of an automobile, however.

Indianapolis Star: The next flight into the stratosphere may be made by the American dollar.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Day to Be Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

IN A home here Christmas is not a season of the exchange of gifts. The members of the family give presents to one another on their own birthdays, but on the anniversary of the Way-shower, they naturally give to him.

Weeks before the day, the parents begin to prepare the thought of the little ones for the event, until the children know the Christmas story from beginning to end. Especial emphasis is placed on the part the wise men played in bringing their gifts. So, each year, a box is filled, well represented by the children's stitches and pennies, and is sent to a worthy charitable institution. The unselfish interest they put into the work is beautiful indeed.

To the older members of the family, Christmas is a time when they are particularly grateful for the institution of home. They make it a rule to add some material source of pleasure to the home each Christmas. Last year it was a fine picture; the year before, a new radio. The greatest interest is manifest by each member of the family in deciding upon the article and the purchase of it. Each member's taste is consulted, and each contributes to the purchase of it.

The day itself is spent in a simple, happy manner. There is no entertaining, though a lonely friend far from home usually is asked in. A good dinner is served; the table is prettily decorated; and members of the family take pains to look their best, each making a special effort to contribute to the pleasure of the others.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sandpaper

The coated abrasive usually known as sandpaper has no sand. The abrasive agent is generally flint or garnet. Sometimes silicon carbide is used.

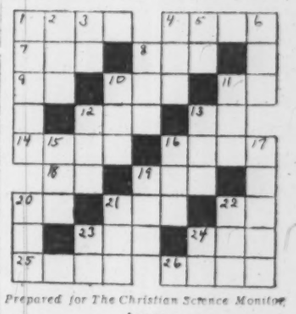
Air Records

Aviation records to date: Nonstop flight, 5341 miles; altitude, 43,000 feet (stratosphere ascent, 63,000); speed, 423 miles an hour.

Twain Abroad

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) lived abroad for many years and received the degree of doctor of letters from the University of Oxford.

Junior Cross-Word No. 73



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Tribe.
4—Great quantity.
7—Fled.
8—Existed.
9—Aloft.
10—Hollow in the earth.
11—Compass point (ab.).
12—Large.
13—Myself.
14—Seed of certain plants.
16—Low.
18—Diminutive suffix.
19—Small child.
20—Barrel (ab.).
21—Sack.
22—Parent.
23—To demand a debt from.
24—Resinous substance.
25—Spain.
26—Insect allied to the butterfly.

Down

1—Fragment.
2—Single round of a course in races.
3—Article.
4—Entangle.
5—You and me.
6—In what manner.
8—Artificial covering of hair for the head.
10—A peg.
11—Born (Fr.).
12—Flying mammal, like a mouse.
13—Encountered.
15—Snakelike fish.
16—Domestic animal.
17—A fruit.
19—Light brown.
20—Nickname for Robert.
21—Except.
22—Small lump of butter.
23—To act.
24—Behold!
(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bombarded*

By CARMACK

Saw a fellow digging in the snow back of his car today—
"Lose something?" I wiggled my tail and asked—But he was too busy to answer me—
SNIFF
SNIFF!
So when he stopped and got into the car I did a little sniffing—
Then suddenly the wheel began to spin, and the next thing I knew I was being peppered with snow and ice!
That's all I care to find out about that spot," I said to myself as I shook off the snow and ice and ambled down the street—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Federal Action on Lynching

SOMETIMES the shocked protests of Americans at what they consider cruelties in other parts of the world seem not to be taken with the seriousness their authors might expect. One reason why this is so—whether the subject be oppression of racial minorities in Europe, continuance of slavery in Africa, or dropping girl babies into a river in Asia—is the persistence, even resurgence, of a type of savagery which seems peculiar to the United States. This is the practice of lynching.

Now a bill has been filed in the United States Senate, a revision of an earlier measure, to invoke federal authority to suppress this evil. And President Roosevelt has been asked by the Conference of Southern White Women for the Prevention of Lynching to work out a coöperative plan between the state and federal governments.

Beyond question, the practice of lynching in civilized communities is contemptible, cowardly, an indulgence of passion rather than an effort for justice, and is always subversive of law and order. The nation in general agrees with President Roosevelt that it is simply "a vile form of collective murder." Circuit Judge J. V. Gatty of St. Joseph, Mo., spoke truly when he told a grand jury recently that every member of the mob that lynched a young Negro in that city was guilty of murder and that mob violence must be punished if the community is to be safe from it.

A case study of lynching supports his further declaration that "when you find the real leaders of that mob you will find men of not much higher moral standards than the man they murdered." The ranch boy who boasted of having brought the Holmes-Thurmond mob together in San Jose, Calif., said he recruited most of the gang in speakeasies—"that was why so many were drunk."

But how to deal with such barbarism involves a choice of method in which the best course may not be so obvious. Regardless of the outcry afterward, the cases which give rise to lynchings are usually—up to that stage—local in their significance and in the attention they receive. The first line of defense, therefore, is local administration of justice. The next is the responsibility of the states of which the counties are a part and on whose law they depend.

Examination shows that the greater proportion of lynchings occurs in sparsely settled regions that are socially and economically backward and those that have problems of racial competition. The Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, in a recent report on slayings near Tuscaloosa, Ala., points to the absence of "any semblance of equality in public education, public health, wages and police protection," to streets filled with loiterers from idle coal mines and abandoned farms.

Such root causes as these are not to be removed by waving a federal wand. They require local initiative as well as whatever outside help can be understandingly given. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes an impressive brief for the contention that only in federal courts is there practical hope of redress for such cases. But the experience of the International Labor Defense at Tuscaloosa and elsewhere shows how intervention from outside sometimes hastens violence and throws local sympathy to the side of the lynchers.

Senators Costigan and Wagner assert for their bill that it will not deprive states of a single opportunity to preserve constitutional rights, and will operate only where state action has failed. But its details and its probable effect should be studied carefully to see that it does not in any way weaken the sense of local responsibility for order and justice. Such work as the Commission on Interracial Coöperation has carried on in the South is too valuable to be sacrificed. If a federal antilynching law can be made to supplement state responsibility without weakening it, then this legislation should be enacted.

The Meanest Racket

SLOT machines are America's meanest racket—and the most unnecessary. Many are represented to be vendors of merchandise, and when shopkeepers get into legal difficulties the industry is represented by wily lawyers who put up that defense. The plain fact is, however, that most of them are not vending machines, but simply gambling devices.

The New York police department under Fusion control has just taken cognizance of this kind of racketeering. Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan has recalled Deputy Chief Inspector David J. McAuliffe from Staten Island, the political Siberia of the force, to which he was banished by Tammany "because he would not stand for racketeering in slot machines in his district," and placed him in charge of the Manhattan division of the department.

The racket is a mean one in many respects—mean to the dupes who put their money into the machines, mean to the shopkeepers, many of whom are compelled by strong-arm gangsters to install the machines against their wishes, and mean to children to whom they are an insidious temptation to learn to gamble.

The racket has been spreading rapidly. Such machines were part of the equipment of many speakeasies and since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment have been forced into drug stores, stationery stores and other shops by strong-arm promoters. It is a new and growing phase of gang activities. In many cases efforts to suppress the machines have failed because of inadequate laws and because the racketeers often operate under protection of the police or politicians. The annual intake from slot machines in New York City alone has been estimated in excess of $25,000,000, and it is said that some 30,000 machines are in operation. But other American cities are facing the menace, and it may well receive the attention of police departments everywhere.

The Churchman, referring to slot machines recently, said:

> Aside from the purely moral issue on gambling the slot machine racket is particularly vicious. Players, often lured to spend entire weeks' wages in a vain quest for easy money, haven't a chance to win on the modernized machines. . . . The machines are built to take money, not to give it. Police files are filled with tearful complaints of parents that their children stole pennies or savings funds to play the machines, while many wives have had to do without the week's grocery budget because their husbands lost their week's pay trying to win more.

Of course, the surest way to eliminate the machines would be to starve them out. People can do this if they will stop "playing" them. Until they do, the only way to stop this exploitation of human weakness is to drive them out. In these days when there is not money enough to buy bread, the installation of slot machines to tempt pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters from children and the needy, as well as others, certainly makes slot machines the meanest racket.

"Splash Spending"—and After

WHEN President Roosevelt reversed his order placing control of emergency expenditures in the hands of the Director of the Budget, he acted in essential harmony with the basic policy of his budget message. The Administration's purpose as disclosed by that message is to stake everything on a revival of business within eighteen months.

Thus huge sums are to be used to prime the pump of business—but all before July of next year. By far the larger part of the emergency expenditures are to be dumped into the economic machine within six months. Federal funds are not going to trickle into the reservoir of buying power, but are to make a real splash. Apparently the Administration's belief is that such an application will be not only more effective in priming recovery but also in meeting urgent relief needs.

Under the President's original arrangement Mr. Douglas, the zealous guardian of the budget, could—and very likely would—have closed down the floodgates of government spending.

By nature the splash system of spending is reckless. It goes too fast to be adequately itemized and checked. It invites waste and inefficiency, if nothing worse. Perhaps if Mr. Douglas is as quick as he is courageous, the weekly reports of expenditures which he is to get will enable him to catch the worst wastes before they have gone very far. It certainly is in the best interests of recovery, to say nothing of the Administration's future position, that every degree of care consonant with the required speed be exercised in these emergency expenditures.

Not only does the Administration need to avoid scandals such as war-time spending involved; it needs to make this money go perhaps not as long but as far as possible. Yet once we have assumed that "splash spending" is necessary, we must be willing to take some of the risks it involves, and the risks apparent in the present set-up are small as compared with the great risk that the primary assumption of a business recovery will be belied. For if this $10,000,000,000 primer does not by next summer start a far larger amount of private capital freely flowing into investment and the employment of labor, the situation will be so desperate that the hasty or wasteful expenditure of a few hundreds of millions of dollars will seem relatively unimportant.

The important thing today is for the Administration and the people to take every feasible step to insure that this present spending will be effective and that the flow of private capital will be resumed.

Moons and Milky Ways

NATURE affords no more sublime spectacle than that of the Milky Way. Whoever will take advantage of the first favorable night to view this masterpiece of celestial pageantry from a hilltop away from the distracting lights of town and city will be well paid for his time. The galaxy stretches across the sky from horizon to horizon like a veil of fairy light so exquisitely delicate of texture as to be discernible only under the best of conditions. It is quenched, for example, by street lights, and melts away in the brilliance of the full moon.

And yet this veil of luminosity consists, as astronomers know, of uncounted millions of suns, many of them far larger and brighter than our own. While beyond it may lie other galaxies such as those of which Dr. Harlow Shapley spoke in receiving the Rumford Medal before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Milky Way is held to be the star-strewn rim or framework of the wheel-shaped galaxy in which the earth is a speck. And to think that the moon, a mere satellite of earth, with a borrowed effulgence, should wipe the bulk of our cosmos out of sight—the cosmic upstart!

Overarching the fields of time there extends a still more majestic Milky Way. It is that system of truths and values which alone give meaning to life. In their feverish pursuit of the things of sense men commonly regard this galaxy of verities as naught but a haze of sentimental vaporizings. Nothing in it, they say. But they fool themselves; for these airy wisps of imagination, as they like to call them, constitute the very substance of a spiritual cosmos vaster and infinitely more wonderful than the material universe revealed to us by natural science.

One of the major causes of the recent depression was that people everywhere had for years been letting the greed for gain crowd religious and ethical interests into the background. And this is not so much the view of preachers and professional moralists as it is the considered judgment of hard-headed business and political leaders. Now that, thanks in large part to bolder thinking, there is a brightening on the horizon, no deceptively brilliant moon of secularity should from this time forth be permitted to blind the eyes to the existence of the Milky Way of eternal values and verities, the galaxy of truth and right and—God.

Who's Mystified Now?

RUMOR is abroad. It concerns writers of mystery stories. Collectively these authors are said to face a mystery which may yet prove unsolvable. They can figure out who got away with Mrs. Gembright's jewels, whose cat ate which canary, who Mr. I. Manuther really was, and even why he wasn't somebody else. But that's not all there is to mystery writing.

It may not occur to the average reader who takes "Murder in Bed" to bed with him to read himself into a peaceful night's sleep, that some writer has stayed awake nights because of that book. Not, mind you, because the plot wouldn't go, or because the culprit couldn't be found, let alone the victim—who, it turns out, never went to bed, but slept on a couch—but because an author has to make mystery stories salable. That is, he has to if his publisher is not to tell him it's a mystery why he writes them; and because it's hard to sell a mystery if the title has been used—too much—before.

Thus the rumor spreads that mystery writers are up against an uncrackable nut. The ink continues to flow from the pens, the plots unwind, the dark deeds get done and their perpetrators undone. But what to do for titles?

A layman has gone farther into this mystery than any mystery writer up to now. He asks, Why not put these books on the market without any titles? The reader is to guess the title. If he should happen to get a book he has already read, all he has to do is guess a new title for it. After all, there is a limit to the variety one may expect from this type of literature, and a good deal of this variety seems to have been supplied in the titles.

The Casual Day

A Poet to His Wife

I do not understand you, dear,
Your ways are far too deep;
I write a song to make you laugh,
And lo, you weep!

I do not understand you, dear,
Or know your moods by half;
I write a dirge to make you weep,
And lo, you laugh!

J. C. R.

The Loch Ness What-is-it has been seen again.

The sea-serpent, or rather, lake-serpent, was beheld sprawling by the side of a lake by a young student of Drumnadrochit who was chugging home on his motorcycle at 1:30 a. m.—a most appropriate hour for seeing things.

The young motorcyclist said the "serpent" had large oval-shaped eyes, a very hefty body, two front flippers and two in the rear. It was twenty feet long, had no license plates and carried no taillight.

A few days before this nocturnal encounter, a moving picture of the Loch Ness mystery was exhibited in London before what the newspapers described as a picked audience. The result might have been highly gratifying if anyone present could have been sure whether the film represented Piccadilly Circus in a fog or a Bank Holiday char-à-bancs about to breeze into Clovelly.

How that astute genius, Phineas T. Barnum, would have reveled in the Loch Ness mystery. Long before this Mr. Barnum would have had that loch drained and the creature captured; or more probably in a fine fervor of patriotic zeal he would have rented Madison Square Garden and given us all an opportunity to examine a real, genuine, American "sea serpent," twice as big as the plesiosaurus now furtively flirting with an innocent public in Scotland.

PERCY WAXMAN.

Dear Sir:

In your column of December 30 you quote Miss Garbo—indirectly—that "she thanks she go home." It should be "she tanks she go home"—or, better, "tank."

M. T. C.

Dear M. T. C.:

Tanks.

And just home from a movie in which we watched a lot of people with bad intentions come out better than most people do when they try to be good, we see by a London paper that Dean Alington feels a similar response in himself after reading some novels. He says: "Modern novelists have driven some of the most respectable of us to detective stories where, if one is not on the side of the angels, he is at least on the side of the police."

The women have had the last word in car design this year, according to automobile show observers. It is not clear whether the men still will be expected to have the last payment.

* * *

Or whether either can expect to have the last word with a traffic officer.

* * *

But it is suggested that the back seat driver could be eliminated by the new designs. A new name could be found for the back seat.

"Ireland was never more in need of her men of letters than she is today," says Seumas MacManus, author, just off the boat at New York. The United States also has need of men of letters to supply initials for government projects. And with NRA, CWA, PWA, AAA, etc., setting the style, it is evident they will have to be A-number-one men.

H. H. writes: A. G. L. inquires, with the insatiable inquisitiveness of the true Cambridge man, "When, yes, when, could Oxford ever see anything?" Oxford appreciates his amiable banter. She could, after all, always see a joke. That, perhaps, is the chief reason why she has never overlooked Cambridge.

Archibald Is Interviewed

IT WAS that restful period immediately after lunch. From the top of my desk a silent typewriter gazed at me reproachfully. From an easy chair I gazed somnolently back at the idle clicker in careless defiance. Archibald, clad in plus fours, reclined more or less gracefully in another easy chair. From a corner near the door his bag of golf clubs blinked at him reprovingly, but elicited no defiant blink in return. Archibald's eyes were closed.

The genial climate of Los Angeles had seemingly wrapped us both in that mantle of sweet donothingness which the Italians so pleasingly call *"dolce far niente."* Work or play had no power for the moment to move us. It took the telephone on my desk to do the moving. It was that compelling ring which, in America at least, tears off the mantle of pleasant idleness and tugs one reluctantly from his chair.

"If it's that reporter, tell him to wait," said Archibald, opening his eyes suddenly.

"What reporter?" I asked, moving languidly toward the 'phone.

"The Assimilated Press, I think. He's been after me for several days."

"What for?"

"He wants my views on things in general. I finally told him I would."

"Would what?" I asked, pausing.

"Tell him—er—interview him—I mean, he wants to interview me."

"Why?"

"Well, why not?" asked Archibald, sitting up and adjusting his monocle, "hasn't the editor of the Pudboro Clarion frequently asked my opinion on world affairs?"

"Oh, I forgot, this is America, and you are a public character. Naturally the press would want to—"

"I am not a public character," interrupted Archibald, "I am a—er—private Englishman, but it is conceivable that in the midst of their confusion, the American press should turn to a representative of the Mother Country who may be able to throw some light on questions which—"

"How long do you want him to wait?" I asked, taking up the 'phone which had never ceased its demand for attention.

"Until I collect my thoughts and—er—comb my hair," replied Archibald, glancing at himself in a mirror.

* * *

The representative of the Assimilated Press who came up to our apartment was a young man in full possession of a breezy and confident manner. There was an air of cocksureness about him that was interesting if not refreshing. With easy grace and nonchalance he nodded to both of us, smiled, tossed his hat upon my desk, and got down to business. If the genial climate of Los Angeles had ever draped its mantle of repose and sweet donothingness about his shoulders, he had evidently cast it off long ago. He was out to serve his news' service, and *dolce far niente* meant nothing in his young and energetic life. He was a go-getter, a worker—even his teeth were employed on something requiring thorough mastication.

"And what do you think of American life in general, Mr. Plumpton?" he asked, after a number of questions touching on Archibald's ancestry, his business and golf handicap. He seldom waited for Archibald's complete reply, but caught it, as it were, on the fly. This I could see was beginning to annoy Archibald.

"American life," replied Archibald ponderously, "strikes me as a complex and—er—I may say, a remarkable fusion of splendid reactions which—er—"

"Good! I'm glad you like it," said the young man, making a few notes on a small pad. "Now, what do you think of President Roosevelt?"

"I think President Roosevelt is a remarkable, and if I may say so, a very—" began Archibald.

"Thanks," interrupted his interviewer, dotting his pad with a few more hieroglyphics. "Now, in regard to the glorious climate of Southern California, I presume you have never seen its equal?"

"I cannot say—er—" again began Archibald.

"You can't say too much for it, I get you, thanks. Now, what is your impression of Hollywood?"

Archibald hesitated, swallowed hard, but finally tried again. "Hollywood is a wonderful place, a fascinating study, a place where—"

"O. K." broke in the pencil pusher. "After a fascinating study, you think Hollywood is one of the wonders of the world. Fine! Now, what about the gold situation?"

* * *

Archibald had been stirring restlessly in his chair, but now he sat bolt upright and stared steadily at his questioner. His monocle was screwed firmly in place, his face was flushed, and the corners of his mouth were twitching slightly. It looked like the result of a restrained grin, but I couldn't be certain.

"Ah, the gold situation!" exclaimed Archibald, speaking rapidly and forcefully, "I am glad you asked me about that, for it must be clear to you, as well as intelligent people, that the gold contents of the dollar in terms of the pound sterling must—er—fluctuate in inverse ratio to the rise and fall of commodities based on the gold supply now in the market. When you buy gold you must have gold to buy it with, and when you sell gold, the price of commodities goes up and wages go down. *Ipso facto*, the gold standard stands or falls by its own weight or fineness, in one word—inflation! Have I made myself clear?"

"Yes, I—er—guess so," replied the young man dubiously, "but—"

"Not that I am an advocate of gold," went on Archibald hastily, "not at all, far from it. In my opinion the reflation of the silver contents of the shilling, or I might even say the exflation, will do much more to stabilize foreign exchange than shipments of gold to France to steady the reichsmark and deflate the yen. Gold in its primary significance is essentially—er—significantly primary, if you follow me."

"Er—I think so," faltered the interviewer, from whom the air of cocksureness had fled, "would you mind repeating that last sentence?"

Archibald repeated it and added: "Other expert thinkers may not agree with me, but I have no doubt you will at least admit its possibility, what?" There was a dazed expression in the young man's eyes, but he rallied.

"Oh, sure—er—what about war debts?"

* * *

Archibald rose and paced gravely to and fro before he answered. "I am sorry you asked me about war debts. In the delicate tension prevailing, I must remain diplomatically reticent. However, you may quote me as saying, 'Impossibilities seldom occur in cheese.'" He held out his hand as a hint that the interview was ended. The young man shook the extended hand limply, drifted to the door, came back for his hat, stood for a moment thinking, then exited. In a moment the door opened again, and his puzzled face appeared.

"Did you say cheese?" he asked.

"I said cheese," replied Archibald gravely and firmly. The door closed slowly, and Archibald chuckled as he put on his cap and took up his golf sticks.

"Archibald," I said, "your explanation of the gold situation was lucidity itself, but why do impossibilities seldom occur in cheese?"

"Well, impossibilities seldom occur in anything, what?"

"Even in settlement of war debts, eh?" I asked.

"I said 'cheese,' old chap," chuckled Archibald as he opened the door.

B. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

City of the Future

IN THE eyes of the architect and the city planner our cities and towns are physically obsolete and unfitted for the requirements of modern living, and they retard what the idealists consider a wholesome existence. They look to a future . . in which directed planning and development will bring a revolutionary change. . . . What will the new town of the new age be like? Here is one conception of it:

It will be scientifically located with respect to natural resources, including soil, water power, climate, transportation, industry and agriculture.

Its population will be limited to the approximate maximum which can live, work and play efficiently, economically, and well within its area.

It will be planned in every detail down to the last house and the view out of the windows of that house. There will be no slums, no dark alleys, no intersections where children and heavy traffic meet, no congestion or overcrowding, no subways, no towering skyscrapers, no row houses and no lack of recreation facilities. In the new town the spaciousness of the great estate will be secured for all the residents without additional costs. Its growth will be definitely limited by surrounding it with a wide belt of open green space for agricultural and recreational use.

Groups of these communities will form regional cities with their centralized functions, such as universities, technical schools, theaters, museums and stadiums.

Possibly, some day this vision will be realized.—*Daily Journal of Commerce* (Seattle, Wash.).

Forward to New Experiment

THERE is no doubt that we are in for a period of fresh experiment in the direction of social control of the drink traffic. There is no room here for fanaticism. The most earnest dry must learn to approach the problem realistically. We must guard ourselves against the vicious alliance of liquor with politics. We must gird ourselves for a bitter fight against graft in all its forms. It is altogether possible that, in the endeavor to ward off the major evils of drink, we may find ourselves politically, and rid America once for all of the ward boss and the grafting political heeler.

If this end is to be accomplished, there must be awakened a new civic consciousness on the part of all the people. We must take our responsibility as citizens more seriously than we have done for many years. We must see to it that the social conscience of the cleanest and best citizens is made effective in practical politics. . . . It is possible for a decent people to compel a decent government.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

Running True to Form

NO READER of daily papers in large cities fails to note that wholesale and retail liquor dealers are running true to form. A year ago they were all assuring the country that a repeal of national prohibition would fill the coffers of the public treasury and insure large reductions in all characters of taxation. Undoubtedly many people voted to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment because of the revenue argument. . . .

How is it now that people have voted for repeal to shift taxes from themselves to liquor manufacturers and dealers? The dealers are now threatening the Federal Government by this ultimatum: "If taxes are high bootleggers and moonshining will continue. Give a low tax or submit to a continuation of illegal making and selling of intoxicants."

The truth is that from the beginning the liquor business has been lawless and disreputable. This does not mean that all manufacturers or dealers are dishonest. Those brewers who are satisfied to run their breweries without also becoming owners or backers of saloons pay their taxes. The same was true formerly of some distillers who had no connection with saloons. . . .

But it is the acme of impudence for those asking license to issue an ultimatum to government to levy a low tax or the corrupting business under penalty of wholesale moonshining and bootlegging.

The liquor dealers are running true to form.—*News and Observer* (Raleigh, N. C.).

Belgium Looks to 1935

THE anticipations of this year are not encouraging, and we hear pessimistic opinions on all sides. Be it international or national politics, most people see everything in dark colors.

Personally, I think that this tendency . . . corresponds neither with reality nor with reason. We are passing through a difficult time, true enough; but we can keep some hope. A country like ours especially, in which courage, good will and perseverance have never been lacking, is among those that allow one to expect better days after the dark period we are passing through.

In this matter, however, affirmations are less convincing than facts and optimistic realizations are preferable to all theories. Nothing can be better for all than to know that next year or the year after we shall all together accomplish great things. One must believe in one's destiny. One can attain it only by deciding on noble tasks. In the necessity of accomplishing them, one will find resources of energy and hope.

The year 1935 will be the year of the universal and international exhibition of Brussels. That is one of the big tasks we have just spoken of, one which Belgium has accepted with a joyous heart, because, in spite of everything, she has confidence in life.

The organizing committee has just published, in a beautiful booklet, a preface announcing what is being prepared for that year in the Belgian capital. This booklet is an act of faith. It bears in epigraph a sentence by King Albert which is a big lesson for all the Belgians: "The difficult times we are passing through do not authorize discouragement."—*Jules Destrée in Le Soir, (Brussels).*

Intemperance Out of Joint Now

WHOLLY aside from the moral aspect, intemperance in drinking intoxicating liquor is out of keeping with the times. Science and invention have marched forward to such eminences of achievement and such intricate instrumentalities of acnievement that men must be sober to cope with the problems of this age.

It requires no sermon on morals to convince any reasonable person that the railroads of the United States cannot be operated by drunken men. It is not a question of morals, but a question of . . public safety to have drunken drivers of automobiles on the streets and highways of this State and other states of the Union. . . .

The imperative demands for sobriety in operating essential utilities and in carrying on the intricate operations of modern machinery will automatically force a greater measure of temperance.—*Pasadena* (Calif.) *Star-News.*